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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5th, 1926

陸拜禮

號五月陸年五十國民華中

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	Noon	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	11.47	12.00	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin	7.03	9.38	10.51	11.57	12.11	1.38	4.58	5.51
Tai Po Market	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.07	12.24	1.49	5.09	6.04
Fanning	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.12	12.29	1.54	5.14	6.09
Sham Shui Po	7.29	10.03	11.18	12.21	12.37	2.03	5.23	6.18
Sham Shui Po	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.25	12.42	2.07	5.27	6.22
Sham Shui Po	7.49	10.18	11.33	12.30	12.53	2.13	5.34	6.29

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	Noon	1.15	4.35	5.29
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.24	10.39	11.47	12.00	1.24	4.44	5.38
Shatin	7.03	9.38	10.51	11.57	12.11	1.38	4.58	5.51
Tai Po Market	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.07	12.24	1.49	5.09	6.04
Fanning	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.12	12.29	1.54	5.14	6.09
Sham Shui Po	7.29	10.03	11.18	12.21	12.37	2.03	5.23	6.18
Sham Shui Po	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.25	12.42	2.07	5.27	6.22
Sham Shui Po	7.49	10.18	11.33	12.30	12.53	2.13	5.34	6.29

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25	Noon	1.15	4.35	5.29
Sham Shui Po	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	12.00	1.24	4.44	5.38

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Fanning	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.25	Noon	1.15	4.35	5.29
Sham Shui Po	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.20	12.00	1.24	4.44	5.38

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICE, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. T.M. O'Connell & Son, Ltd., Hongkong, or from THE ASSOCIATED EXPRESS CO., LTD., HONGKONG.

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Our London Letter.

TRADE BAROMETER.

COAL PRODUCTION FIGURES.

COMPARISON WITH GERMANY AND U.S.A.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, May 5th.

The "Trade Barometer" issued by the Federation of British Industries by their economic experts gives an indication regarding the general trend of events in the business world. During the last quarter there has been a "moderate increase" in trade, and this is due to two factors. One is seasonal improvement which has not been confined to the big industries but has been widely diffused. The second and most important cause is stated to be the coal subsidy, on the ground that examination of the unemployment returns shows that the great bulk of the drop is due to improved conditions of the mines. If the coal industry is excluded from the figures the seasonal improvement shown is only slightly greater than last year, when the appreciation of the exchange was having an adverse influence.

For the ensuing quarter the forecast is not very encouraging, for it is assumed that the seasonal improvement has nearly spent itself and that the coal subsidy will be dropped. The conclusion is reached that in world trade generally the year 1926 "is likely to be one of readjustment and consolidation rather than expansion." It is pointed out in regard to our own position that the absence of an appreciable inflow of gold during the past three months confirms the view that our domestic situation is still out of adjustment with our exchange. This, as I have said, is the experts' view, for what it is worth.

Although it is rather early as yet to write about the arrangements for the coming Imperial Conference I am able to state that the Cabinet has appointed an Inter-Departmental Committee with a Cabinet Minister as chairman, to draw up the agenda for the Conference. Among the most important subjects that have been decided upon for discussion are the Locarno Pact, disarmament, and the enlargement of the Council of the League of Nations.

These are matters in which the Dominions take a profound interest, and it is fully expected that important decisions will be reached. Whether there will be an Economic Conference, as was held last time when Dominion representatives came to London, has not been settled; but I understand that the Government here are not in favour of such a course.

SOURCE OF THE COAL TROUBLE.

Last year 68½ days per man were lost in the coal industry in Great Britain. Nineteen were lost through lack of trade or transport difficulties, 1.18 of the lost days were caused by breakdowns; disputes caused a loss of 1.57, holidays 11.25, ordinary stop-days 12.41, while 22.73 days were lost owing to the absence of the workmen for personal reasons. That is to say, in 1925 the miners worked on an average only four days a week; and according to calculations made by Sir Robert Horne, on these days the real working time did not exceed 5½ hours.

In Germany 8½ hours a day is worked and the wage cost of production per ton of coal is 7/9 as compared with our 11/8d. While our exports of coal have fallen from 68,000,000 tons in 1913 to 68,000,000 in 1925, the German export has increased from 34,000,000 tons in 1923 to 25,000,000 tons last year.

In the U.S.A., Sir Robert Horne tells us "there is no statutory restriction of hours in the chief coal-producing States. Conventionally, where there are effective Trade Unions, arrangements are made for an eight hours day at the working place underground." As is well known, (Continued on next column)

the working day in mines in Great Britain is seven hours. And in the considered opinion of this former Chancellor of the Exchequer, "it is impossible to carry on the majority of our collieries with the present number of working hours except at a wage which would impose great hardship upon the miners." They, however, in the foregoing facts and figures plainly show, have the remedy in their own hands—namely, to produce more coal than they have been doing.

A TAX ON BETTING.

Lord Beauchamp, Lord Liverpool, Lord Buxton, Admiral Lord Jellicoe, Lord Novar, Lord Sydenham and Lord Stanley of Alderley have combined to give their personal experience as Governors of Overseas Dominions on the subject of a tax on betting. In a letter to *The Times*, to which they are all signatories, they described what they have learned on the subject in many parts of the Empire.

"We have found the tax productive," they state, "wherever introduced and we have no reason whatever to believe that the imposition of such a tax has increased the amount of betting in the Dominions with which we are acquainted. The method of imposing the tax has, in our experience, been facilitated by the establishment of a totalizator on the racecourse, a percentage of the takings being paid to the Government. It may be that in this country there are practical difficulties in the use of such a method, but the evidence given before the Select Committee on betting duties indicated that a tax on betting would not be difficult to collect. This is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject, and will help the advocates of a tax on betting in this country."

TRANS-SIBERIAN EXPRESS.

Great interest is taken in London in the news which has been received to the effect that the Soviet Government and the International Sleeping Car Company have come to an agreement for the restoration of the Trans-Siberian Express, by which it will be possible to reach China, overland, from London, in 13 days, and Japan in 14 days. The agreement has not yet been signed, but Mr. H. M. Snow, Agent-General of the Sleeping Car and International Express Trains Company, in an interview published here says negotiations had been proceeding satisfactorily, and there was excellent reason to believe the signatures would soon be attached.

The Company hopes to be able to run a train of six cars daily from Calais. Plans for the duplication of the line across the Siberian route are being considered. When the double-track has been laid there will be 28 trains at different stages of the route daily—13 going to the Far East, 13 returning to Calais. Mr. Snow anticipates that a sufficient number of cars will be available within three months of the date of signature of the agreement to permit the service to begin.

ONLY ONE TUNNEL.

"According to a statement published prominently in the *Morning Post* the route from London to Vladivostok will be via Ostend, Brussels, Dusseldorf, Dortmund, Berlin, Frankfurt, Posen, Kutno, Warsaw, Brest, Minsk, Smolensk, Moscow, Pensa, Samara, Oufa, Tcheliabinsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Kansk, Irkutsk, Tobita, Mandchouria, Kharbina, and Vladivostok. From Kharbina the line branches also down to Mukden, turning again thence to Peking and Hankow on the one side, and on the other through Korea, to the neighbourhood of Nagasaki. Fares from London to the Far Eastern cities, and ports will approximate the first and second-class steamship fares.

"As there is only one tunnel on the whole route from Ostend—namely, at Irkutsk, in Siberia—and no low bridges, it is announced that the sleeping cars will be high and roomy. Practically all the amenities of ship-life will be available: library, indoor games, shower-baths, gymnasium, and special dining-saloon. At regular intervals the express will be stopped for a period long enough to allow passengers 45 minutes or an hour in a city, exercising muscles, sightseeing, or purchasing curios.—H.B.

THE QUEEN SEES A BUDDHA FILM.

PAGEANT OF INDIAN SPLENDOR: 14-YEAR-OLD STAR.

Another Command performance of British films was given in the Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle last month. There were more than 100 persons present, including the Queen.

The King stipulated, as before, that all the apparatus used should be of British manufacture.

The photoplay chosen was "The Light of Asia," an all-Indian production, which reconstructs the early life of "Prince Gautama, who became the Buddha."

HOW IT WAS MADE.

The making of this film was the greatest romance in the history of cinematography. It was produced wholly in India by high-caste Hindus, entirely with native money. It does not contain one artificial scene, costume, or accessory of any kind.

The jewels alone are valued at £5,000,000. No insurance company or combination of insurance companies could be found willing to take the risk of insuring them. They were guarded throughout the production by a strong body of troops. Ornaments and jewellery on the bridal elephant in Gautama's wedding procession are valued at £150,000.

Gautama's "Sun God" chariot is made of solid gold and is nearly 1,000 years old.

MYSTERY.

The splendour, pageantry, and mystery of this production, and its "art of artlessness," baffles description. In sheer gorgeousness it is beyond Hollywood's wildest dreams.

Miss Seeta Devi, a fourteen-year-old girl, heads a company which acts with wistful sincerity and devotion.

Two touches of realistic detail deserve special mention. The tree under which Gautama sits is actually growing on the accepted site of the tree under which the Buddha sat.

The dying man whom Gautama greets at the roadside was really a dying man. He agreed to be placed at the roadside, and he died two days later.

SCOTSMEN'S TASTE THE BEST.

WHY THEY BEAT THE ENGLISH AT COLOUR-BLENDING.

The hearing of the Hosiery Trade's application at Royal Palaceyard, Westminster, for a protective duty might easily have been a dull business. But there are men with a sense of humour in the hosiery trade, and each day and in every way the evidence grows brighter and brighter.

Women's whims, the fickleness of fashion, why some silk stockings sag at the ankle—all these topics have been exhaustively discussed at previous hearings.

Mr. Merchant, told the committee that no Englishman had ever blended colours as a Scotsman could. He was, of course, a Scotsman himself.

"Mr. Faraday, who represents the Joint Industrial Council (which had lodged the application) asked for further details: 'Are you referring to the tartan?'" he said.

"No," replied Mr. Merchant. "The Scotsman wears tweeds in the open air and his eye gets used to blending colours, whereas the Englishman usually wears dark clothes."

"The result is that directly he goes to blend colours he either achieves something too quiet or too loud. (Laughter.) All the finest tweeds come from Scotland, and the best colour blender is either a Scotsman or a drunken Irishman." (Loud laughter.)

Where the Irishman comes in was not explained. Instead Mr. Merchant changed the subject and talked of pull-overs. The Prince of Wales wore a Fair Isle one, he said, and soon the islanders had more work than they could cope with; and orders were placed with Donegal knitters.

Then the Leicester manufacturers evolved a machine which made fine imitations of the pullover, and there had been a European demand. Some factories had worked night-shifts making them.

Nowadays the Donegal knitters wanted good pay. Once upon time they were content with very small reward, but they had tasted of high wages, and had drifted to America or into domestic service. Agents had to pay fairly highly for their handwork.

Six hundred firms are making fancy knitted wear in London to-day. Before the war there were twelve.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

SHOES AND STOCKINGS.

THE DINNER JACKET FOR WOMEN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, May End.

If shoes are discreet as to line and colour in the day time, they are a riot of both for evening wear. In fact, a shoe that is not a marvel of rich fabrics and intricate workmanship had best go hide itself for it will not be considered in even the second line of present fashions. Gold and silver kid are not seen to any extent, but gold and silver lamé and lamé brocade are. Some of the shoes made of these fabrics look more like scraps of peacocks wings ensnared within the limits of binding straps rather than footwear to be crushed and trodden upon. The most popular form shows a moderately pointed vamp that slopes down at the side revealing the sole of the foot, and a heel part that comes up well round the back of the heel, tapering Cuban heels and any fantasy in the way of straps and buckles you care to add.

Corded silk in black or beige shades, embroidered in a tiny chain stitch with old world designs that makes the finished product look like delicate tapestry embroidery are much worn with the daintier type of period frock. Hand painted vamps have been tried, but have not proved popular to any extent. The narrowest of silk braid, chosen in two colours or in black and white, woven tightly together, looks smart when a coloured heel is added. Ruffa woven in such a way and decorated with floral motifs embroidered on the vamp are also among the novelties of the season. If money is no object, though, you will lose no time in acquiring a pair of shoes that are covered from toe to heel with mounted pieces of cut strass, for nothing is so stunning for evening wear with any and every type of frock.

FLESH COLOUR STOCKINGS.

Having told you all there is to tell about footwear, I shall let you into a few of the secrets of the hoier manufacturers. Just now, there is a desperate movement on foot to oust the fish coloured stockings from favour, but so far, without much success. Grey in a shade that has a mauve sheen through it, is worn by those in mourning who rebel at the idea of black, even on such an occasion. Grey, in lighter tones, is worn, particularly by blondes, of an evening in conjunction with mauve gowns. But, here the reign of grey ends and that of flesh colour begins. Beige-rose is the most popular shade for the moment, a dark shade for day wear, and a lighter one for evening wear. Mauresque, *pain brûlé*, blonde and gorge de pigeon, the last named, a delicate shade that reveals shooting rays of pink and grey, are the other shades in vogue, with gold and silver metal stockings for evening wear. Mauve is sometimes to be seen, generally in conjunction with silver or white frocks. Stockings for all kind of wear, show an openwork clock, the embroidered one having been banished for the time being, rather wide for the daytime and, as fine as a hair for evening wear so that ankles are slimmed down to a phenomenal extent.

THE JUMPER

For the rest, there is little to record in the way of drastic changes for fashion is everything you will, capricious and unstable to a degree but never drastic these days. There were some who predicted the early demise of the jumper, but it is still with us. The only difference is a jumper that is pinched in at odd lines, or one that blows ever so slightly, so that the effect of a new line is suggested. As a matter of fact, the jumper is figuring in evening models to an extent that is quite brazen compared to the timid entry it made at the beginning of the season. Some of the smartest creations in the new collections show a plain skirt, pleated or flounced in some way so as to add fullness and a long, close-fitting jumper top fitted with long sleeves. Such models are invariably carried out in lamé or in coloured or metal lace.

THE DINNER JACKET.

Then, there is the dinner jacket for women. Rivers of ink have been spilt on articles for and against this model since ever O'Rosen darel Paris by launching it. Mostly against. But, still it remains, and every week some fresh couturier adds a conception of his own of the "smoking" to his collection.

At a recent society wedding, the aunt of the bride, a nice elderly old lady, turned up in a "smoking" of black cloth relieved with collar and cuffs of dark blue velvet, a chemisette of white crêpe Georgette, and a black hat turned back on her snow white, shingled locks. Last week, at the representation generale of "La Cigresse" at the Comedie Francaise, at which all artistic Paris had foregathered to applaud de Feraudy in his new role, I saw a woman, obviously an actress, wearing a "smoking" in royal blue lamé finished with collar and cuffs of black broadcloth, a white crêpe de Chine vest front, a black cloth skirt and a tricorneur marquis hat of felt set jauntily on her head. She was surrounded by a bevy of admirers, so I imagine, her outfit is to be counted a success.

PRINTED CHIFFONS WITH SCARVES AND FLOUNCES.

For the rest, printed chiffons of every description continue to trail floating scarves, flounces and godets through the fashion world, making their wearers look like so many peonies changed into humans. Skirts and one piece frocks continue to be pleated, the only change being in the method of pleating, this now being done in the narrowest of box pleats or in box pleats *ad infinitum* as it were, so that there are layers of them which open in a kind of fan shape when the wearer walks.

I notice in the edict that has just gone forth for the type of gown the Queen wishes her subjects and others to wear at the drawing rooms this year, that "dresses longer than those generally being worn at present" are prescribed. However, that they may be on the eventful evenings at Buckingham Palace, Paris continues to go about garbed in skirts that barely reach below the knees so that, seen from the back, there is little to distinguish a grandmother from her grandchild, except perhaps the shape of her legs. Kasha, crêpe de Chine, light tweeds, crêpe Georgette, printed chiffons and coloured voile are the materials to choose for your day frocks, lamés, brocades and beaded crêpe Georgette for your evening ones. Although, so eclectic is fashion these days, you can wear kasha in the evening if you choose to be original, and brocade in the day-time. Did not I see with my own eyes a tennis outfit designed by Lucien Lelong, in white figured broché, made with a plain sleeveless bodice and a knee-length pleated skirt, over which was pulled a kind of woollen sleeveless jumper in a striped woollen fabric?

ANOTHER INNOVATION.

And writing of Lucien Lelong reminds me of another original innovation I saw this week in his collection. This was the use of tiny pieces of mosaic, not as large as your little thumb nail, in place of beads, pearls, sequins and the like, on his "beaded" gowns. One, a gorgeous affair, was embroidered in turquoise blue mosaic, another, a regal wedding gown, was in ivory crêpe satin the skirt of which showed long, narrow panels covered in tiny white mosaic; the long, tulle veil was caught onto the head by means of the bandeau which Lelong launched last season, and which consists of a broad piece, embroidered in beads or heavy silks, that "cups" the whole of the forehead and front of the head; in this case, this was embroidered in white mosaic to match the dress, and outlining it at the top was a roll of white panne velvet to add a hint of turban splendour. The ears of the wearer, like the ears of all properly groomed mannequins, nowadays, were bare, and the hair drawn back in a tight "bun" at the back. For this, you might as well know, is the latest tendency in the hairdressing world. Those with short hair, brush it severely back from the forehead and tuck it away behind the ears; those who have resisted the coiffeur's shears and still have long locks curl them into a tight bun at the back. Another fad, which I shall not comment on for fear it has died out before this reaches you.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks by the Royal Observatory said:—

The anti-cyclone is central near Tokyo. Pressure is low over the China Sea and over Tongking.

Local forecast:—East winds, moderate, occasional rain.

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[A.P.B.]

[3517]

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"INDUSTRIALIZATION" OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

STALIN'S CALL TO ACTION.

During his recent visit to Leningrad Stalin, who is now virtually the head of the Soviet organization in Russia, delivered a speech on present economic conditions.

The country, Stalin asserted, had reached a new turning point in the history of its socialist structure, when the basic capital inherited from landlords and capitalists, whether in the form of funds or works and factories, was used to its maximum capacity, and further progress was only possible by drawing from fresh sources of capital and building new factories. Hence the problem of the "industrialization" of the country—i.e., devoting the attention of the Government and Party principally to the development of heavy industry, transport and other means of industrial production in order to provide for the growing demands of the peasants.

The way towards "industrialization" lay through "Socialistic accumulation," the sources of which Stalin saw in "the nationalization of the land, of industry, of works, and factories, in the cancellation of millions of roubles of State debts contracted by the Tsarist Government, in the monopoly of foreign trade, in the more or less State organized internal trade, and in the existing method of distribution of the Budget and the putting aside of certain reserves for the needs of national economy."

Such, according to Stalin, was the main basis of "Socialistic accumulation." These, however, were but possibilities; not actual facts, and Stalin proceeded to outline the policy, which would presumably lead to the desired effect. "It is absolutely necessary," said Stalin, "that the surplus means accumulated in the country should find their way to State and co-operative credit institutions or should be placed in internal loans for the needs of Soviet industry. In the second place, it is imperative to shut tightly all the little by-paths and crannies through which surplus means are diverted into the pockets of private capitalists to the detriment of Socialist accumulation. For this it is necessary to regulate our prices policy in such a way as to prevent the disproportion between wholesale and retail prices, for this disproportion constitutes one of the principal menaces to Socialist accumulation and the stability of our currency."

THE CURRENCY.

Stalin denied that there was any depreciation of the chervonetz. The utmost he could admit was that "at a certain moment the chervonetz was on the point of oscillating," but this was promptly dealt with and its stability firmly re-established. The most effective measure for ensuring this stability lay in the concentration in the hands of the Government of certain financial and material reserves, such as a grain fund for the purpose of regulating foreign trade, preventing an adverse trade balance, and combating high cost of living at home.

Stalin further launched a vigorous attack against "the bureaucratic inventions" of the State Planning organizations, "the criminal squandering of public money by irresponsible workers," the inflated staffs of Government and co-operative institutions, the disgraceful bacchanalia of feasting millions of roubles of public use on public and festive, the enormous overhead charges on all business transactions. Communists, said Stalin, were worse in that respect than non-party men, because they "were apt to treat the State as a kind of family property," and "an orgy of merry robbery" was going on un molested throughout the country. "Such happy-go-lucky robbers could be counted by the thousand," and the worst of it was, they were looked upon as "smart fellows," instead of being made the subject of public opprobrium.

Nor were the workers spared by Stalin's scathing criticism. The irregular "days off" were becoming a scourge; hundreds of thousands owing to slackness and absenteeism. No real progress or increase of wages was possible unless a ruthless fight were put up for labour discipline and increased output.

APPEAL TO WORKERS.

In conclusion, Stalin appealed to the workers, urging them to increase their activity in all spheres of public life and keep in close touch with the peasants, for any weakening of the alliance between workers and peasants might signify a collapse of socialist construction. He warned the workers from treating the peasants as "a kind of colony or object for exploitation by the industrial classes." Such a policy would undermine the union of workers and peasants and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Stalin, nevertheless, was emphatic in asserting the dominant position of the industrial proletariat over the peasants. "We are not in favour of every kind of alliance between the workers and peasants, but of a union in which the leading part belongs to the workers. Why? Because unless the leadership in such a union is assigned to the workers, no victory is possible over landowners and capitalists, and those comrades who are opposed to such a leadership are profoundly mistaken. Let but the idea of this principle of the dictatorship of the proletariat over the peasants be shaken, and the union of workers and peasants will fall to pieces, and capitalists and landowners will return to their old haunts."

The speech ended in an advice to promote "party democracy," but sounded a warning against indulging in "a freedom of factions and discussions" which could and would not be tolerated.

(Continued on next column).

HOW GERMANY TAXES BETTING. A 10 PER CENT. EXACTION.

A correspondent writing to a Scottish newspaper says: During a tour in Germany, last month I was able to study the method of the German Government in dealing with betting on horse racing. A large revenue is drawn by the imposition of a tax on betting. It is collected in a simple and effective way, which could quite easily be adopted in other countries. Since the war a special branch of the Inland Revenue of Germany has been set up to secure this income.

COUPONS ON SALE.

When a bookmaker who does business "off the course" begins operations he goes to the Government Bureau, takes out as many betting-slip books as he requires and pays for them. These books have a certain number of coupons in duplicate. The books definitely apply to large or small sums. There are two mark, five mark, ten mark, twenty mark books, and so on. These books are sold by the Government to the bookmaker at 10 per cent. of their total face value. To put the example in British value, the bookmaker buys £100 worth of coupons for £10; £1,000 worth of coupons for £100, and so on.

LIKE SHOPS.

In every town of any size there is a registered bookmaker with a central office and in some cases, with half a dozen branch offices, which are just like shops scattered all over the town or city. For example, in Dorotheen Strasse, which runs parallel with the Unter den Linden in Berlin, and is thus not far from the Berlin Tattersall's at the Brandenburg Gate, you may see a number of such betting shops side by side with book-sellers, outfitting, and other places of business. If you look in in the afternoon you will see clients sitting reading sporting papers and waiting for results.

A LEGAL BARGAIN.

No bet is legal unless it is set down on one of the Government coupons. The "bucker" enters the shop and makes his bet of, say, two marks. The bookmaker, or his accredited agent, takes the money and writes down the bet in his two mark book, tears off the counterfoil and hands it to the bettor. The bettor may make his bet at the odds offered by the bookmaker, or he may make a starting price bet. If the bettor makes a twenty mark bet this is registered in the twenty mark book, and the numbered counterfoil is handed to the bettor. The filling in of the form with counterfoil has to be done in writing. These documents make the transaction a legal bargain.

BUSINESS METHODS.

Bookmakers may telephone or wire their commissions, with or without money, if their credit is good with the bookmaker. Such commissions are at once recorded in a Government counterfoil book. If a bookmaker "defaults," the bookmaker has recourse in law, and it sometimes happens that a small bookmaker who is "swamped" by his business taken over by a bigger bookmaker or syndicate, the "big man" either take over the whole concern from the man who has gone "broke," or engage their smaller and unsuccessful brother as their agent thereafter. The police shut up the shops of defaulters complained of. The special bureau officials keep an eye open for surreptitious backing, and come down heavily on anyone found cheating the revenue by taking commissions without registering these on the taxed forms.

BETTING ON THE COURSE.

When a bet is made at even money or at 6 to 4 against the bet is paid in full, but when a bettor has been accorded longer odds the bookmaker covers his 10 per cent. payment to Government, deducting 10 per cent. from the bettor at the "pay over." Should a horse not run then the bet is "off" and the bookmaker gets his money back and the Government gets his 10 per cent. back from Government on production of his stamped book, which of course shows clearly that the horse referred to did not run.

With regard to betting on the course the Racing Club controlling the bookmaker exacts a stiff price from the bookmaker for his pit and pays to Government 25 per cent. of the gate money, so a revenue from that quarter is secured readily and in another way, for the counterfoil book is not used on the course. Figures of total revenue from the tax on betting were not available to me, but the prevalence of betting and the flourishing nature and the large numbers of betting shops met with in six large German cities visited by me indicates clearly that it must run to a very large sum.

So far the Soviet Press has not taken up Stalin's cue with regard to the state of the chervonetz. The *Pravda* publishes a series of articles, in which it does not conceal its anxieties concerning the "devaluation" of the chervonetz. The central problem of the present moment is the menace to the stability of our Budget, the says the journal. The first "break through" of the Budget front, the *Pravda* fears, may occur by the increased demand for extra funds for maintaining the present rate of real wages and supplementary resources for covering the expenses determined by the Budget. On the other hand, the decrease of the actual value of various fiscal revenues may necessitate an increase of taxation, followed by a corresponding rise in the cost of living and a further decline in the purchasing power of the currency. The *Pravda* expresses the hope that the Central Executive Committee, now in session, will effectively deal with the situation and avert a possible crisis.

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"REVELATION"

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VIOLA DANA
IN
"DANGEROUS TO MEN."

RUBBER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. are in receipt of a cable from Singapore announcing that Rubber is now 65 cts. per lb. and giving the following dividends:—

Mentakabs, 10 per cent. interim.
Pajamas, 10 per cent. interim.
Allenbys, 20 per cent. final.

The wire also includes the following quotations:—

Allenbys	Straits \$3.70x d.
Aior Gajahs	2.05
Amalgamated Malays	5.00
Ayer Moleks	2.85
Brogas	14.25
Ayer Panas	5.10
Bassett	1.50
Brogas	1.90
Bukit Jelutongs	1.25
Bukit Katils	1.35
Changkat Serangs	9.35
Connemaras	2.90
Glenacalis	2.35
Indragiris	11.50
Jerams	2.00
Jimahs	2.70
Kedahs	4.80
Kempas	10.30
Kuala Sidims	4.20
Lunas	4.45
Malaka Pindas	3.10
Malakoffs	5.00
Mandai Tekongs	0.50
Mayfields	15.50
Mentakabs	0.65
New Serendahs	5.50
Pajamas	15.25
Punggors	1.40
Sandycrofts	4.00
Saudais	3.25
Sungei Bagans	4.50
Tapahs	34.75
Tembalaks	1.40
Teluk Ansons	15.40
United Malaccas	2.85
Utah Simpans	5.00

There must be an effective partnership between business and education if we are to get the results we want.—Mr. G. H. Gater (L.C.C. Education Officer).

Christianity counters the maxim, "No one is good enough to be another man's master" with "No one is too good enough to be another man's servant." Both are true.—Dean Inge.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

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Hongkong Bank	\$1.100 sa.
Chartered Bank	\$2.100 nom.
Merchants Bank, A. & S.	\$2.000 nom.
Do.	\$2.100 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$2.000 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$2.000 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$1.000 buy.
China Underwriters	\$1.000 nom.
North China Insurance	\$1.000 nom.
Union Insurance	\$2.000 buy.
Yung Kee Insurance	\$2.000 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$1.000 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$1.000 buy.
Donghai	\$2.000 nom.
H.K. & M. Steamboat	\$2.000 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$2.000 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$2.000 nom.
Do. (Def.)	\$2.000 nom.
Shell Transport	\$2.000 buy.
Star Ferry	\$2.000 buy.
Waterworks	\$2.000 buy.
China Sugar	\$2.000 buy.
Malacca Sugar	\$2.000 nom.
Banquet	\$2.000 buy.
Kailash Mining	\$2.000 buy.
Langkats (combined)	\$2.000 buy.
Do. (single)	\$2.000 buy.
Shanghai Exploration	\$2.000 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$2.000 nom.
Bank of China	\$2.000 nom.
Yong Kee	\$2.000 nom.
Yong Kee	\$2.000 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$2.000 sel.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$2.000 sel.
Hoagkows	\$2.000 buy.
New Engineering	\$2.000 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$2.000 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotel	\$2.000 buy.
Hongkong Land	\$2.000 buy.
Hongkong Realty (e.p.)	\$2.000 buy.
H.K. Development	\$2.000 nom.
Empire Trust	\$2.000 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$2.000 nom.
Kwai Land	\$2.000 nom.
Kwai Cottons	\$2.000 buy.
Oriental	\$2.000 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$2.000 buy.
Do. (new)	\$2.000 buy.
Amusement	\$2.000 nom.
Carton Loss	\$2.000 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$2.000 sel.
Do. (old)	\$2.000 nom.
Do. (new)	\$2.000 nom.
China Buses	\$2.000 nom.
China Lights (combined)	\$2.000 nom.
Do. (old)	\$2.000 buy.
Do. (new)	\$2.000 buy.
China Provident	\$2.000 buy.
Construction	\$2.000 buy.
Osney Farms	\$2.000 sel.
Der A Wing (Op)	\$2.000 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$2.000 buy, 65 sa.
Macao Electric	\$2.000 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$2.000 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$2.000 sel.
Do. (old)	\$2.000 sel.
Do. (new)	\$2.000 sel.
Hongkong Tramways	\$2.000 buy.
Lane Crawford	\$2.000 sel.
Mackintosh	\$2.000 nom.
Peak Farms (old)	\$2.000 buy.
Do. (new)	\$2.000 buy.
Shiokens	\$2.000 nom.
Tams	\$2.000 nom.
United Asbestos	\$2.000 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$2.000 buy.
Wm. Fowells	\$2.000 nom.
Singapore Tractors	\$2.000 sel.

buy—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

God is a sensation in the pit of the stomach, hypostatized.—Mr. Aldous Huxley.

If all of us knew everything about the rest of us, none of us would associate with the rest of us.—Lord Deuar.



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A very smart Patent Leather Shoe that has been expressly designed for Dancing and Evening wear. Extremely light and of neat appearance.—\$12.50 per pair.

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DO.	1.40
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THE PORTUGUESE SQUABBLE.

ALL THE CHARGES DISMISSED. CHIEF PARTIES BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, the case was concluded in which a number of Portuguese appeared as a result of an incident at the Star Theatre, on April 25th, when the film "Lost in a Big City" was shown.

The charges in detail were:—Miss Maria de Jesus Sequeira (the original complainant) prosecuted Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gill (of the Kowloon Post Office) for assault.

Mr. Gill summoned Messrs. M. and F. Prata and Mr. A. A. Barros, for using threatening language.

Mrs. Gill appeared as complainant against Miss Sequeira and the Misses Beatriz and Celeste Gill (complainant's nieces) who were charged with disorderly conduct and assault.

Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones appeared for Miss Sequeira and the two Misses Gill; Mr. M. K. Lo represented Mr. and Mrs. Gill, while Mr. D. McCallum was for Mr. A. A. Barros and Messrs. M. and F. Prata.

The Magistrate dismissed all the charges, but ordered that Mrs. Gill, Miss Sequeira, and Mr. Barros sign bonds each in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months. His Worship also intimated that Mr. Gill need not fear that his character was affected in any way. There was no discredit to him.

When the case was resumed yesterday, A. A. Barros, who gave his evidence at the last hearing again went into the witness-box.

FAIRLY EVEN.

Replying to Mr. Hugh-Jones, he said that when he first went into the corridor, he saw Miss Sequeira holding Mr. Gill by the shoulders against the wall. Mr. Gill had an umbrella in his hand and was trying to use it against Miss Sequeira. Witness separated the "combatants." Neither Mrs. Gill nor her husband complained to him that they had been attacked.

His Worship: It seemed fairly even except that one was a man and the other a woman. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said that Mrs. Gill attacked Miss Sequeira after she was separated from Mr. Gill.

Replying to Mr. Lo, witness agreed that as a result of the case he had become acquainted with the Misses Gill. He first knew that he would be a witness in the case when Miss Sequeira informed him that she was summoning Mr. and Mrs. Gill. He denied that he had conferred with Miss Sequeira and the Misses Gill in regard to the case.

His Worship pointed out that it seemed strange that nothing was said about the case when interviews took place between the parties.

Witness replied that all that Miss Sequeira said was that she was sorry that she had to call him as a witness.

Replying to Mr. Lo, witness said that only on one occasion had he met Miss Sequeira and the Misses Gill after the case began.

His Worship: Do you swear that Barros—I do.

Mr. Lo: The whole evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Gill as to your following them home is an absolute falsehood!—Yes.

A MODERN KNIGHT.

Replying to His Worship, witness said that when they left the theatre, Mr. Gill turned round and called "him" and his friends rascals. Witness denied that he had said anything in reply except "go home." Witness considered that Mr. Gill was very excited, but disagreed that he himself was in the least excited.

His Worship: It isn't every day that you can save three young ladies in distress. And you say it didn't warm your blood at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. Prata was next called and corroborated the evidence given by Barros.

Replying to Mr. Hugh-Jones, he said that he helped Barros to put Mr. Gill outside the door.

In answer to Mr. Lo, witness said that Mr. Gill had a lady's umbrella in his hand.

Replying to His Worship, witness said that he did not hear Mr. Gill use the word "rascals," but he did hear Barros telling him to go home.

F. Prata said that he had been employed for three and a half years at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He further stated that after the picture was over on the evening of April 25th, he went out into the street and waited for his brother and Barros. He saw Mr. and Mrs. Gill come out and later he was joined by his brother and his friend. He denied that he and his friend had followed the Gills home.

A witness gave evidence as to having seen the two Prata boys and Barros near a house in Ashley Road, the chimney of which was on fire, on the evening of April 25th. Witness had also been at the Star Theatre that evening.

The three solicitors then made brief addresses.

APPEAL FOR A CONVICTION.

Mr. Hugh-Jones said that it was quite clear that no compromise could be reached in regard to the truth of the two stories. Miss Sequeira had issued her summons almost immediately after the assault took place, and she was supported in her case by four witnesses. Not until ten days later did Mr. and Mrs. Gill issue their summons. Mrs. Gill acknowledged that she was angry owing to the "kicking" incident which took place.

That was a significant point in finding out who the aggressor was. Counsel scouted Mrs. Gill's story that she had been attacked by the three girls, contending that if it were really true, she would have been hurt. He also submitted that Mr. Gill's story that he was brutally assaulted by the three boys was not a likely one.

Concluding, he said that his client had not brought the case to Court in any vindictive spirit, but she wished it to be shown to Mr. Gill that he could not with impunity hit her with an umbrella. He appealed for a conviction.

DECENT CLASS.

Mr. McCallum said that both Mr. and Mrs. Gill were unsatisfactory witnesses. Mr. Gill had certainly made a mistake in bringing the case to Court. He did not like it, but when he was summoned, he had also brought the boys to Court.

Continuing, he said that the boys had acted quite properly and naturally. He characterized Mr. Gill's story as being grossly exaggerated. Mr. Gill had said that the boys wanted to be revenged upon him because he had reproved them when they were "little fellows." That was sheer nonsense.

Concluding, Mr. McCallum said that the boys were of a decent class, and he appealed for a dismissal.

NOT WORTH IT.

Mr. Lo said it was hopeless to attempt to reconcile the evidence. There had been deliberate perjury committed by many persons, even by his friends' clients. Dealing with the incident in the theatre, he said that only lunatics would have laughed throughout the performance. He considered that the case did not warrant the time and the publicity given to it, and it was a matter for regret that it had ever been brought. His clients had been dragged into it.

Concluding, Mr. Lo asked that Mr. Gill should go out of the case with his character unaffected.

PREJUDICE AND PASSION.

Before delivering his verdict, His Worship said that before the case came into Court, an attempt had been made by Mrs. Gill to get Miss Sequeira to drop it. It was regrettable that the case had been brought. None of the evidence of the parties had struck him as being satisfactory. Much prejudice and passion had been displayed. He felt that the root of the whole affair was in some family quarrel. Everybody's version had been greatly exaggerated, and it had been difficult for him to winnow the grain from the chaff.

Miss Sequeira had given a very exaggerated picture of her feelings at the theatre. If her statement were true, it would be very unwise for her ever to go and see any theatrical performance at all.

He believed that Mrs. Gill was annoyed by kicking during the performance. He was not able to say whether the kicking was accidental or deliberate. Mrs. Gill had exaggerated the annoyance she felt at the time, because if she "kicked" was as prolonged as she said it was, she would have changed her seat or complained to the manager. When Mrs. Gill turned round at the end of the performance and saw who were seated behind her, her annoyance became very keen. Miss Sequeira and the Misses Gill were glad to see that annoyance, but the matter would have ended there had Mrs. Gill not gone to the cloak-room. Considering the relationships between the parties, Mrs. Gill had made a mistake in following them. That led to the denouement of the whole matter.

It was not very material what exactly happened in the cloak-room. He believed Mr. Gill when he said that he went there on being called by his wife. He, however, considered that the allegation that the boys had brutally attacked Mr. Gill was "blind exaggeration."

THE VERDICT.

He felt that the two Misses Gill and the two Prata boys had played very minor roles and dismissed the charges against them.

Miss Sequeira, Mrs. Gill, and Barros had played major roles. Each of them would be bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

There was not anything which reflected any discredit on Mr. Gill, said the Magistrate. Mr. Gill had said many times that he did not want to come to Court.

UNSEEMLY CONDUCT.

In regard to Barros, he felt that he had deliberately tried to enlarge on the incident. He must have known that Mr. Gill was a respectable and worthy citizen. Barros had acted quite wrongly in addressing him as he had done. It was unseemly conduct on his part, and directed against a much older man than himself.

Concluding, His Worship said that he hoped it would be a lesson to all parties. He thanked the solicitors for the way they had conducted the case.

RIGHT AND WRONG.

HONGKONG LODGE OF THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last public meeting of the Hongkong Lodge of the Theosophical Society on Thursday, Mr. H. E. Lanepart gave an address on "Right and Wrong."

There is no "absolute wrong or right" in the universe, he said. Right and wrong are relative and must be judged in relation to the stage the individual has reached, his duties appropriate to this stage, his individual line of growth, and natural way of expansion of the inner nature. What is right for one man and decidedly brings him forward by calling out his latent qualities by enriching his soul-experience, might be a fatal step backwards for another. But the action itself is neither right nor wrong. Therefore the question of duty and of right and wrong must differ for every soul, for every nation. For all, good or right will be that which tends to lift them relatively—not necessarily to the highest ideal before the time, but to the next stage in the unfolding of their inner, divine nature, no matter how degraded or impractically sublime this "next step" nearer to Divine Perfection may be.

There are three recognised schools of morality existing in the West, he continued, differing in their theories and teachings, and it is well to study them in order to avoid their limitations and to take from them whatever good they may have to offer. There is one school which has to do with revelation from God is the basis of morality, but the objection raised is that here are many religions, each having its own Divine revelation.

Another School has arisen, which bases morality on intuition, on the conscience, which does not accept any book, the human conscience being considered the only guide. Here the objection is that one man's conscience has the same authority as another man's, and who may decide between them. The conscience is merely the result of the experiences of all the lives lived by a man in past existences, and its knowledge must by necessity be limited by greater or lesser experiences, and can thus not be a sufficient, reliable guide in morality.

The third school of morality is the school of utilitarianism, and its views, as generally presented, are neither reasonable nor satisfactory. Its maxim is "That is right which conduces to the greatest happiness of the greatest number." This maxim will not bear enlightened analysis, as it totally ignores the fact, the Law in nature, of the inseparable Brotherhood of Man, all men sharing in the one life, going towards one goal, acting and reacting upon another. You cannot separate the happiness of one from that of another. This maxim fails because no one man can ever be perfectly happy in the common life—the one universal Self until all men have reached perfect happiness. This maximum also fails because it appeals only to the developed intelligence, leaving a selfish person untouched.

(Continued on next Column.)

TYPEWRITERS AND RICE.

ENJOYING HIMSELF AND FEEDING HIS MOTHER.

Before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with the theft of two typewriters from the offices of Messrs. Odell and Behar, of the Asiatic Building, and with obtaining four bags of rice from a grocer's shop by false pretences.

He had sold the typewriters to another man, who on reading the report of the loss in the newspapers, threw one of the machines over a precipice near Mount Davis.

On this charge defendant was sent to prison for one month.

He was similarly sentenced on the second charge. He had told the grocer that he was opening an eating-house, and sent the accountant a card inviting him to a feast which he was arranging. He offered to send his brother to, escort the guest to the party.

Defendant told the Magistrate that his project failed, owing to his being without sufficient resources. He had sent the rice to his aged mother in the country.

PAWNBROKER CENSURED.

CANCELLATION OF LICENCE THREATENED.

Severe censure was passed by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a pawnbroker who had taken a gold watch and chain in pawn for \$4 when the articles were worth \$35.

"If any more cases like this come to Court," said His Worship, "I shall recommend the immediate cancellation of the licence."

His Worship ordered the property to be restored to the owner without payment.

The case was one in which a Chinese youth, of 18 years, was charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain, and a gold medal from a house at Wanchai. The total value of the articles was \$70.

The defendant, in whose possession a pawn ticket was found, was sent to prison for three months' hard labour.

Man needs a view of right and wrong that shall inspire all, appeal to all, and not merely to those who need its impulse. And such moral teaching, as to right and wrong, inspiring and suitable to all, however high or low one might stand on the ladder of inner growth is that ancient teaching of Dharma and Karma, which reveals to men the working of the Divine Plan with Humanity, and shows to high and low alike that that is right which works with the divine purpose in the evolution of the universe, and forwards that evolution from the imperfect to the perfect. This is wrong, which delays or frustrates that divine purpose, and tends to push the universe back to the stage from which it is evolving. That is ever right which helps the evolution towards divinity and that is wrong which impedes its progress.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

THERE HAS BEEN NO LACK OF NEWS FROM CANTON THIS WEEK. FOLLOWING THE WONDERFUL PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY THE KUOMINTANG IT WAS GENERALLY THOUGHT THAT THE BOYCOTT WAS NEARING ITS END.

Then came a suggestion of political disturbance. First one and then another of the Kuomintang leaders left the capital, and during the past two days there appears to have been a regular exodus.

The "Government" in Canton has to all intents and purposes ceased to exist.

The whole story, as it developed chapter by chapter, is given in the WEEKLY PRESS, published to-day.

It makes particularly interesting reading. Chinese politics are more absorbing than any Cross-word puzzle and our friends in Great Britain should be given the chance of studying the subject.

Do not try to explain the position in a short letter. You will only be asking for trouble. SEND HOME THE WEEKLY.

This issue also contains the full report of the King's Birthday Celebrations in Hongkong.

32 Pages—Price 30 Cents.

[On Sale by all Regular Newsboys.]

BOYCOTT QUESTION.

DIPLOMATIC COMMISSION.

OBTAINING THE "VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. Eugene Chen, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kuomintang in Canton, is asking the leading trade guilds and labour unions of the Southern Capital to appoint a representative each in order to form a "Diplomatic Commission," which will use the Ministry as its headquarters.

Through this "Commission," it is said, the views of the people will be learned, and this Commission will deal with the settlement of the boycott of Hongkong.

In the meantime, all labour unions concerned are being requested to re-consider their terms to be presented to interested parties in Hongkong so that an early and satisfactory termination of the boycott may be reached.

The "Diplomatic Commission" is expected not only to submit suggestions for the termination of the boycott of Hongkong but also such demands as may be regarded as reasonable in connection with the incident of June 23rd. The labour unions will pay most attention to strike settlement terms, while other organizations in Canton will deal chiefly with the other questions arising.

The incident of June 23rd is being dramatized for presentation by students of a Canton school.

To avoid attending the parade that is expected to be arranged by the Kuomintang for June 23rd in Canton, a number of schools have decided to close for their summer vacation before this date.

According to reports received from Canton the pickets are renewing their efforts to tighten the boycott and the position appears to be growing steadily worse. Picket boats are very much in evidence and on Thursday night sampans conveying passengers to the Hongkong steamer were fired upon. No one, however, was hurt.

LATER.

The Kuomintang have designated Mr. Eugene Chen, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Kuomintang Finance; and Mr. Chan Kunk Pok, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labour at Canton as a special commission to settle the boycott and strike against Hongkong.

Mr. Eugene Chen was to address a gathering of representatives from the four leading commercial organizations at the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton on the afternoon of June 4th.

The office of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Canton will be abolished by the Kuomintang, and Mr. Eugene Chen, as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, will henceforth look after all foreign interests.

Mr. Eugene Chen has recently invited back to Canton Mr. Wei Yuk, a French-speaking Chinese who was once associated with Mr. Chen as a secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Mr. Wei Yuk will be assigned the duty of publicity, and Mr. Chen is asking for a budget of some \$15,000 for propaganda purposes.

Labour unions have been holding nightly meetings, recently in order to instruct their representatives on the Strike Committee as to the stand they should make on the questions now before the Kuomintang.

POLITICS IN CANTON.

NO GOVERNMENT QUORUM.

THE REASON FOR DR. WU TE CHEN'S ARREST.

M. BORODIN'S ASSURANCE.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Citizens in Canton are watching with considerable concern the rushing of troops of the 4th Kuomintang Army to the Southern Capital, as it is generally understood that the commanding officer of these forces, General Li Tsai Hsin, has never been really friendly to General Chiang Kai Shek.

The appointment by General Chiang Kai Shek's recommendation of Mr. Sun Fo as acting Chairman of the Provincial Council of Kwangtung and acting Chief Commissioner of Canton Municipality is regarded as a political move only.

The departure of Mr. Hu Han Min, Mr. Wang Ching Wei, and Dr. C. C. Wu from Canton, and the absence on leave of Mr. Koo Ying Fan, have rendered the Political Commission in Canton powerless for lack of a quorum. The new Political Commission will consist of General Tan Yen Kai, Mr. Chang Ching Kiang, Chairman of the Kuomintang, and Mr. T. V. Soong, Kuomintang Minister of Finance. The names of Dr. C. C. Wu, Mr. Hu Han Min and Mr. Wang Ching Wei will be still retained on the membership list. The Political Commission is the highest executive commission of the Kuomintang in Canton outside the Central Executive Committee which meet only twice a year.

Mr. Lin Tze Fung, Director-General of the Revenue Bureau, Canton, has been appointed Superintendent of Customs, vice Mr. Foo Ping Sheung, dismissed.

Mr. Tam Wey, a brother-in-law of Dr. C. C. Wu and, until the departure of Dr. Wu, the Canton Municipal Treasurer, has seen fit to leave Canton.

Friends of Mr. Wu Te Chen, the dismissed Canton Chief of Police who was taken into custody by General Chiang Kai Shek on May 30th, have been advised by M. Borodin, the Soviet High Commissioner to South China, that no personal harm will be done to Mr. Wu. Many reasons have been given for Mr. Wu's arrest, but the principal one is said to be the policy outlined by Mr. Wu's political chief, Mr. Sun Fo, during the session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang from May 15th to 21st. Mr. Sun Fo made uncompromising remarks about the Bolsheviks and in order to reduce Mr. Sun's influence to the minimum, his opponents decided to disarm the forces of Mr. Wu Te Chen, who was also commander of the 17th Division of the Kuomintang Army. Mr. Wu was the only follower of the "Prince" faction possessing any military power, and his disarming and dismissal followed by arrest have practically shattered any hope the members of this party may have had of securing influence in Canton. Since the arrest of Mr. Wu practically all the leaders of the "Prince" party have shaken the dust of Canton from their feet.

JAPANESE STEAMER ASHORE.

ATTACKED BY PIRATES.

A wireless message was received in Hongkong on Thursday that a Japanese steamer, the exact name of which is still uncertain, but which was given as the *Nishu Maru*, was ashore on the Second Bar of the Canton River, and was being attacked and plundered by pirates.

The message was received from the *s.s. Shima Maru*, and immediately instructions were forwarded to Canton and a British naval vessel proceeded to the spot.

On her arrival there it was found that the message had been a little exaggerated. The grounded steamer had been given assistance from another source, and the British vessel returned to Canton.

No vessel with the name of *Nishu Maru* is given in Lloyd's Register and it is suggested that it may be the *Nisei Maru*. The vessel apparently was on the way from Shanghai to Canton.

MODERN MANNERS.

"SWEET AND TWENTY" IN HONGKONG.

[BY PATERFAMILIAS.]

"A Well-Satisfied and Independent Young Woman" put forward her views about "Modern Manners" in Thursday's *Daily Press*. She was not very complimentary to her own sex.

"Well-Satisfied" people seldom are complimentary. It is one of the penalties of growing old that we get to know our own foibles and our own weaknesses so thoroughly, that, after middle life, few of us are "well satisfied." We appreciate the charm of others because we are so well aware of our own defects. We are stricken by memory sometimes, old affections rush back on us vividly as if to remind us that we have carelessly let fall from our lives things that were priceless. The most successful of us have had disappointments—a disloyal friend, the discovery of something "crooked" in business, or the realization that we ourselves fall very much below the standard we ought to have reached. By all means let "The Independent Young Woman" remain "well satisfied" as long as is possible. The Americans call it "The Victorious Attitude." It is, perhaps, charming in youth but it is conceit and aggressiveness in middle life. It seldom appears in old age.

THE POET'S VERDICT.

The "Independent Young Woman" may one be excused for being old-fashioned enough to wish to call her a "Young Lady"—quoted the poet Pope by way of introduction to her tale of Modern Manners. We must not take her too seriously, for Pope wrote no truer lines than the following:—

"And yet believe me, good as well as ill,"

"Woman's at best a contradiction still."

She writes a whole column about her own sex and she omits a reference to the one absorbing subject which Barrie so cleverly discusses in his play "What every woman knows." It was Lord Lyttleton who told the fair sex "The important business of your life is love," yet this "Young Woman" writes "We are each out for ourselves." My dear young thing, you are each out on the eternal quest of woman—man.

George Eliot stated that the woman made up her mind and then caused the man to make love to her. George Bernard Shaw has depicted her as the huntress. It is because young "Sweet and Twenty" has got into her head the modern idea that "pallishness" with "the lads" increases her chances of success in the great object of her life that she demands what she is pleased to call freedom. In the Victorian days Miss "Sweet and Twenty" longed for the society of men. In the Edwardian days she sought it. She now demands it. That leads to the explanation: "Our fathers think us rude and rough of speech. But we believe our manners are as suited to the world we live in, as the latest fashions we wear, much to their disapproval." Oh! No! My dear young Lady; the fathers are as vulnerable to your charms as are their sons. We have more experience and we see through the little feminine strategies.

We don't really disapprove of short skirts and flesh-coloured stockings. We are sometimes amazed and amused at the slang you use. "It won't take me two shakes to change into my bathing clothes," said a "sweet and twenty" to a youth in Hongkong. "There are only two garments between me and the police."

She was a young minx, but she will make a splendid wife for the young fellow she has selected. She is loyal, truthful—all the virtues; but she just wanted to remind her victim that she was also Eve. Her mother did that too.

THE WOMEN NOVELISTS.

It isn't the "pallishness" with "the lads" and it isn't the short skirts that make the parents anxious. It is the rotten novels and the sex pamphlets that circulate so freely that cause dismay. At long last Parliament has declared against the nauseous reports from the divorce courts. If only it would eliminate all printed stuff that drags into the gutter the most sacred emotions in life.

Many years ago the writer stood looking at a recumbent figure hewn out of marble. It was of a very beautiful woman—a paternal grandmother or great grandmother of the German Emperor. A Stranger, an American, stood near and as he became alongside he said "It is (Continued on next column).

SPANISH AVIATOR'S DEPARTURE.

CAPTAIN GALLARZA LEAVE MANILA FOR HOME.

VALUABLE GIFTS.

According to the *Manila Bulletin*, the Spanish aviator, Captain E. Gallarza, and his mechanic Joaquin Arozamena, who recently flew from Madrid to Manila, left for Spain on Saturday morning last on the Spanish mail steamer *Legaspi*.

According to the *Bulletin's* report the pier was thronged for hours before the steamer sailed and Manila beauties invaded the place to bid the fliers farewell.

Captain Gallarza was soon discovered on board the *Legaspi*, surrounded by countless girls. A rush to board the ship followed. Officers of the steamer who were guarding the gangplank were swept aside like chaff. Gallarza and his mechanic were kissed, embraced and sobbed over until they could hardly breathe. Shouts of "Bon Voyage" and "Long live our heroes" rent the air, when the ship's whistle blew at 8:50 warning the visitors to leave the ship.

An army plane, piloted by Lieutenant C. O'Connor, who had escorted the *Legaspi*, outside the breakwater, crashed on the return to Camp Nichols. According to Fort Santiago, the plane in landing, knocked the wheels off causing it to overturn. Neither the pilot nor mechanic was hurt. The plane was demolished.

GIFT OF 13,000 PESOS.

Not content with opening up their hearts to Captains Gallarza, Loriga and Corporal Arozamena, Spanish residents of the Philippines showed the true depth of the affection and esteem they hold for the aviators who composed the El Cano Squadron, by opening wide their purses, says the *Bulletin*.

As a parting gift, Captains Gallarza and Loriga, before they left the Islands, were presented with a purse of 7,000 pesos, equivalent to P.13,000, by the executive committee of the Spanish community. Captain Estevez, the leader of the Madrid to Manila fight, who was unable to complete the flight, also was presented with a similar amount.

Each one of the mechanics received a present of 10,000 pesetas, or P.2,000.

Another gift was made by the Spanish residents of the Philippines to the aviators—a gift of remembrance—by which Captains Estevez, Loriga, Gallarza and their mechanics always will remember the pride their compatriots feel for them.

A solid gold cigarette case, with a picture of the route taken by the aviators in their flight from Madrid to Manila engraved on the top—the line of the route traced in platinum—and their landing places marked with a brilliant, was given to the three captains. The mechanics each received a beautiful gold and platinum watch.

Corporal Arozamena, the mechanic of Captain Gallarza, received an additional gift of about P.3,000 before he sailed. This gift was made to him by countrymen resident in the Island who were born in the same region of Spain.

Cablegrams were received Monday and Sunday from Captain Gallarza on the *Legaspi*, bidding Manila authorities, the Apostolic delegate, other officials and Manilans, good-bye.

the purity written across the face that makes it so beautiful. Any man, however degraded he may be, despises the other sort of woman."

The modern "Sweet and Twenty" knows that quite as well as did her mother, her grandmother and her long line of maternal forebears. She has her instincts of self-preservation. Let us, at the risk of being old fashioned, put it a bit higher. Let us say that, as the divine poet intimates, she realises that the perfection of her character does not come from a showy talent, or a well-advertised accomplishment. Her charm consists not so much in acts as in habits, in

"Those thousand decencies which daily glow

From all her words and actions."

My dear "Independent Young Woman," if any "Old fogey" growls at your gaieties, they must suffer from livers. Most of us who are getting on in years welcome joyous youth as we welcome sunshine. If we have not learnt to be charitable of what we see to us has been the experience of the long years that have passed since we, too, were young! We are delighted for you to have fun, but we pray that you may be saved from folly. For in life you may easily shatter noble ideals but you cannot easily recover a lost reputation. It is the instinct for self-preservation that makes your own sex so unforgiving in these matters.

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WHITE DRILL TROUSERS (6 for \$30.00)	5.50	GARDENING TROUSERS	16.50
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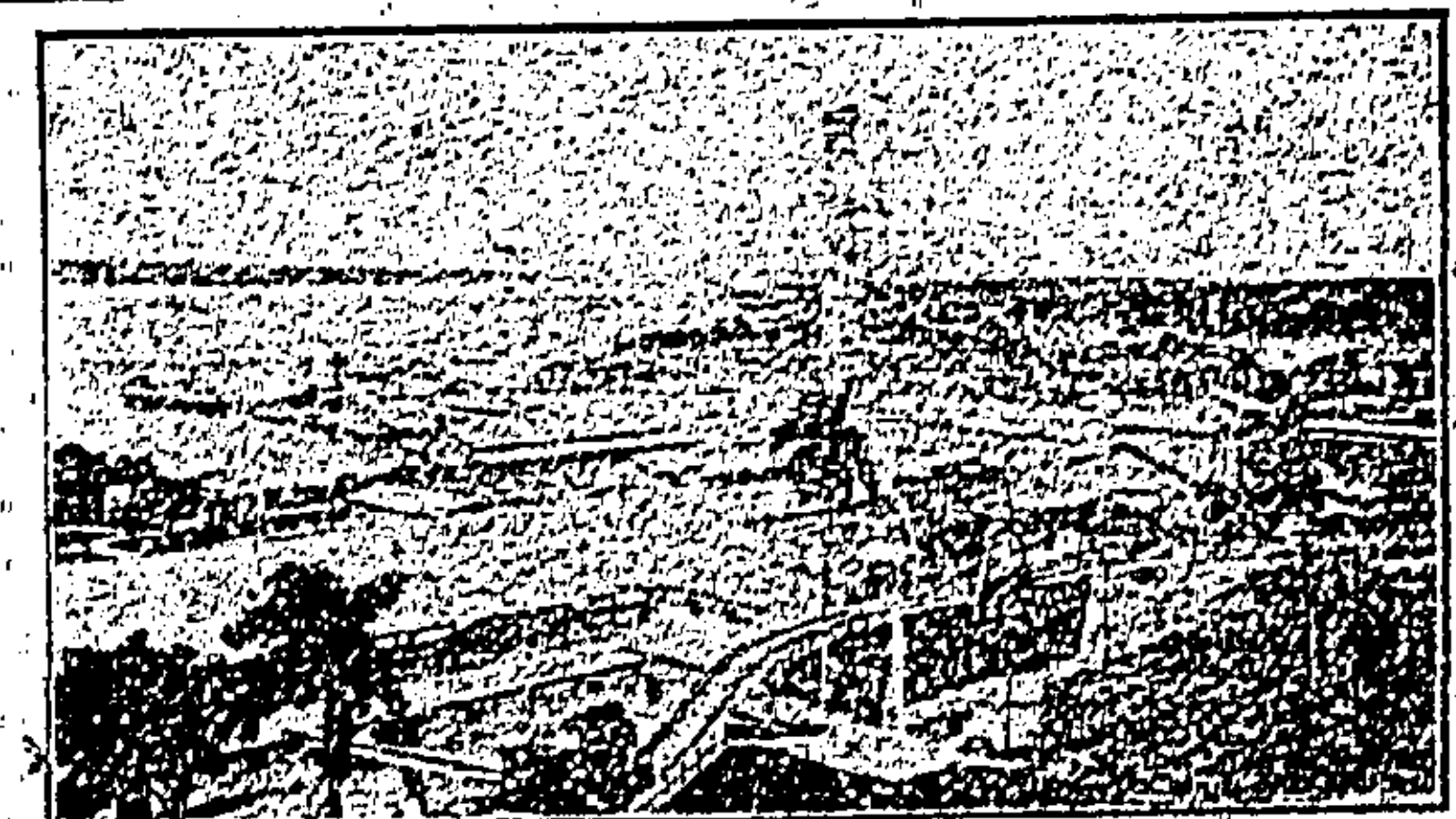
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[A.P.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER JOHN HAWKER has been appointed a Managing Director of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD., in conjunction with Mr. J. H. TAGGART, Senior Managing Director.

By Order of the Board,
J. SCOTT HARSTON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1926. [3645]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held on MONDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1926, at 4 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce Room, CITY HALL, to nominate a Member of the Chamber for Appointment to the Legislative Council for the usual Term of Four Years, in succession to the late Mr. Hargrave.

Notice in Writing of the Names of Candidates and their Proposers and Seconders to be lodged with the ACTING SECRETARY At Least 48 Hours Before the Time appointed for holding the Meeting.

By Order,
H. R. CLELAND,
Acting Secretary.

Friday, 4th June, 1926. [3648]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held in the JOCKEY CLUB ROOM, HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, on MONDAY, 21st JUNE, 1926, at 5.15 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

[3647]

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.

ART & CURIO EXPERTS—TEMPORARILY REMOVED TO ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, 2ND FLOOR—LIT.

All are cordially invited to view our FINE COLLECTION. [99]

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CARPENTERS, CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, PAINTERS and ST. PAPERS, and PLUMBERS to H.M. DOCKYARD.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR, H.M. DOCKYARD, HONGKONG, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, Not Later Than Noon, SATURDAY, the 12th JUNE, 1926.

J. S. GILLINGHAM,
Chief Constructor

[3646]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 5th JUNE, 1926, commencing at 3.15 P.M. The First Race will be Run at 2.45 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform—Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linsay & Davis at \$5 each up to FRIDAY, 4th JUNE.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each Member can obtain, upon application to the SECRETARY, Badges for the Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. [3640]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION

TWO LOTS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

LOT No. 1.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at MONGKOKTSUI in the Colony of Hongkong and Registered at the LAND OFFICE as SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION C of KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1211, Together with the Building thereon now known as No. 677, SHANG HAI STREET.

LOT No. 2.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at MONGKOKTSUI aforesaid and registered at the LAND OFFICE as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 1920 containing about 4215 Square Feet.

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MR. E. V. M. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, at THE CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, THE 11TH DAY OF JUNE, 1926, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO., Mortgagees' Solicitors,
St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, 27th May, 1926. [3613]

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.—At the TERMINUS of the new BUS SERVICE, European residences, equipped with modern sanitation, electric light, gas, as well as garage and comprising 3 rooms, 4 bathrooms, servants' quarters, etc., at \$150 and upwards. These comfortable residences on Mount Davis Road, face South and are situated in one of the most delightful localities in Hongkong. Apply to the HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. [3429]

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE has to inform All Interested in SAFE DEPOSIT, that they have actually in their New Building, 3, QUEEN'S ROAD, SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES at the Yearly Rate of \$8 for the Small Size and \$12 for the Large Size. Please Apply to The CASHIER. [3473]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th JUNE, 1926, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 24th JUNE, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1926. [3587]

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carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port at Noon on MONDAY, the 7th JUNE, 1926, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon on the 5th JUNE previous to Sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1926. [3638]

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	Duty Paid.	Per Case	Per Bot.
Invalid ...	\$39.00	\$3.30	
Douro ...	38.00	3.25	
Old Tawny ...	44.00	3.75	
Estrella ...	45.00	3.90	
Very Old Tawny ...	56.00	4.75	
Oldest & Finest ...	60.00	5.00	

SHERRIES:

Light Dry ...	\$32.00	\$2.75
Solera ...	37.00	3.10
Very Pale Dry ...	38.00	3.25
Pale Dry Nutty ...	40.00	3.40
Fine Old Brown ...	44.00	3.75

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy King and Mr. W. A. Newers will take place on Wednesday, June 9th, at 3 p.m., in St. John's Cathedral. No invitations are being issued, but all friends will be welcome at the Cathedral and a reception afterwards at "Tandem," 372, The Peak. [3646]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 5TH, 1926.

A TALE OF TEA.

"Tea comes from China," runs the first line of an old English rhyme. No doubt the statement was strictly true when the ingenious author composed the little ditty, but nowadays the bulk of the tea that is used in Great Britain is grown in India and Ceylon. Sixty years ago the treaty ports of China were greatly interested in tea as an article of commerce. The famous "China tea clippers" were the pride of the business community of Fochow and other South China settlements. The tea merchants in London waited anxiously for their arrival. It is probable that, in many an English home in the early nineteenth century, the only definite facts known about the then mysterious Cathay was that it produced tea and silk.

The beverage grew more and more in favour as time went on, until to-day the consumption of tea not only continues to increase in Great Britain but is growing in countries which did not use it at all sixty years ago. To some extent it was the enterprise of an official in the old East India Company of about sixty or seventy years ago that provided the large quantities of Indian and Ceylon tea now annually consumed. An expert-botanist,

named FORTUNE, was sent out to China in order to study the conditions under which the tea plant was grown there. He himself wrote, in 1937, "It is now nearly fourteen years ago since I landed in China for the first time, in the capacity of Botanical Collector to the Horticultural Society of London. From 1848 to the beginning of 1851 I was engaged by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company in procuring supplies of tea-plants, seeds, implements and green-tea makers for the government plantations in the Himalayas." He wrote at least three books about his various journeys in China, all of them of absorbing interest to anyone wishing to learn about the plants in what was then called the Celestial Empire. From 1848 to 1851 and again from 1852 to 1856 he travelled through the tea-growing districts of China with the object of transplanting shrubs and some experienced Chinese workmen to India. Curiously enough he had considerable difficulty in persuading the scented tea men and lead box makers to emigrate to India, but finally he succeeded. "Two sets of first-rate black-tea manufacturers from Fukien and Kiangsi" were engaged, says FORTUNE, and adds: "In accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, I also introduced many of the useful and ornamental productions of China, such for example as timber and fruit-trees, oil-yielding plants, dyes, etc." FORTUNE's researches in China must have been of immense value to India.

Let us, however, consider only the results of his investigations concerning tea. In the year 1855 the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom was ninety-eight millions of pounds weight. Not more than three per cent. of that came from India. In 1925 the consumption was more than four hundred and twenty-five million pounds of tea. Nearly ninety per cent of that was grown in the British Empire. In 1852 less than a quarter of a million pounds of tea were exported from India. In 1924 the export of tea from India was 348,478,011 lbs. In Ceylon the export figure for 1926 was 30,000 lbs. as compared with 206,499,330 lbs. in 1925. It is worth noting that Great Britain takes the bulk of the tea exported from Ceylon and India, although Australia and Canada take many millions of pounds weight annually.

There can be no doubt that tea as a refreshing drink is growing in popularity each year. The human race may or may not be turning away from alcohol as a beverage, but it is certainly turning to tea. It seems fairly certain that prohibition in the U.S.A. will tend to increase the consumption of tea in that country. What is the lesson of the above facts for those concerned with the tea trade in China? Surely one is that a great opportunity to develop an enormous export trade in tea has been lost by the tea-farmers of China. As far as we can discover they have remained as conservative as were their predecessors. They have refused to apply modern scientific knowledge to the industry. The Indian and Ceylon tea planters have not only done that but they have been most active with propaganda. They have stimulated the demand for tea.

The true friends of China hope that with the friendly co-operation of European scientific experts and merchants the Chinese tea-planters will rouse themselves to extend the plantations. China tea is still the brand of tea that commands itself to the British medical profession. It would be consumed in much greater quantities all over the world if modern methods of production and distribution were employed.

There was no case of notifiable disease reported during the 48 hours ended June 3rd.

Through being accidentally knocked down by motor car No. 861, a Chinese woman has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital with injuries to the head.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Cyril Edwin Millward, store-keeper, Kowloon Dock, and Miss Edna Frances Alice Rapley, en route to the Colony by the s.s. *Rangpur*.

An address will be presented by the Catholic Community to the Rt. Rev. Mgr. H. Valtorta, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, at a reception in the Theatre Royal on Monday, June 14th.

A report made to the Police yesterday stated that someone entered No. 71, Connaught Road West, by wrenching off a door, and stole clothing, a telephone, and other articles to the total value of \$125.

A Chinese member of the crew of the steam launch *Victoria* reported to the Water Police yesterday, that during Thursday night one of his blue cotton suit's (Government issue) was stolen from the launch.

Tram driver No. 233, of the Hongkong Tramways Ltd., has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of a blow alleged to have been given by an Indian soldier following a quarrel on the tram.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, two Chinese were each sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing two boxes containing clothing from a match shed in Jubilee Road. They were arrested within half an hour after the loss was reported.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, a probationary interpreter of the Sanitary Department was discharged on two separate charges of having obtained money by false pretences from a pork butcher at the Kowloon City Road. Mr. D. McCallum defended.

The furniture of the Astor House Hotel, Queen's Road Central, was sold yesterday, by order of the Court following an application by the Chinese landlord for overdue rent. The furniture realised \$4,000. It is stated that the hotel may be restarted shortly.

A Chinese fireman of the s.s. *Tai-shan* (one of the steamers in the Hongkong-Macau run) was fined \$250, or six weeks' hard labour, by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for being in possession of two taels of opium. The drug was found tied around his leg when searched on Wednesday.

Messrs. Komor & Komor, the art and curio experts, are advertising their removal to St. George's Building, Chater Road, 2nd floor. This is only a temporary move for in September, it is understood, they will take a portion of the premises now occupied by Wiseman's, Ltd., with a front entrance in Chater Road. The sign of Komor and Komor has been a land mark in the Colony for over half a century.

According to a report made to the Police yesterday, a Chinese returning home on Thursday night at nine o'clock to his home at Wong Nei Chong village was suddenly attacked by five or six men, who appeared from the hillside. He was badly assaulted, two of the men holding him while the others forced him to the ground. One man struck him with an iron bar on the head, eyes and left arm. His assailants stole \$22 from his pockets.

A Chinese who was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Major C. Willson, with the theft of a silver desk watch, valued at \$50, the property of Mr. P. Marks, Manager of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, was sentenced to two weeks' hard labour. The same defendant was also sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment for giving a false name and address to the pawnbroker when attempting to dispose of the watch.

The dancing display to be given by the pupils of Miss Violet Capell at the Theatre Royal this (Saturday) evening will commence at 9.15 and not at 9.30 as previously advertised. It is requested that there should be no presentations to the dancers at the evening performance as these presentations mean delay and the programme is a very full one. If it is desired to show appreciation in this way of the merit of the young performers the opportunity will be given at the matinee on Wednesday at 5.15 p.m.

Home mail *via* Nagapatam (letters only, dated London, May 6th) arrived yesterday afternoon by the s.s. *Tottori Maru*. Of a total of 70 bags landed, 22 bags were for H.M.S. *Tamar*. There were only 13 bags of letters from the United Kingdom. Early this morning the s.s. *Mirapora* is due with mail from the United Kingdom and Continent *via* Siberia, and will also bring Shanghai mail. Another mail from Home *via* Siberia is due on the *Nagapora* tomorrow. The papers from Home of May 6th are due to arrive by the s.s. *Erythrina* next Tuesday.

THIRTY YEARS' SERVICE.

RETIREMENT OF CHIEF DET. INSPECTOR GRANT.

Having completed more than thirty years' service in the Hongkong Police Force, Chief Detective-Inspector John Grant is shortly retiring on pension.

Mr. Grant is one of the most capable and best liked officers in the Force. He joined in 1896, after serving for two years in the Aberdeen City Police. He was made a Sergeant in 1903, and promoted to full Inspector in 1910. On the retirement of Chief Detective-Inspector Marison in 1923, Mr. Grant succeeded to the post which he has since held.

He leaves for Home—the Highlands of Scotland, on June 21st, by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, and hopes in two years to come to have more leisure to pursue his favourite pastimes, shooting and fishing.

SALE POSTPONED.

The sale of leasehold property situated at No. 5, Hill Road, which was to have been held by order of the mortgagees at Mr. E. V. M. de Sousa's auction rooms yesterday afternoon, has been postponed until Friday, June 18th.

This property has an area of 3,771 square feet and the Crown rent is \$40.00 per annum.

TO-DAY'S SALE.

At noon to-day Mr. de Sousa will offer for sale at the China Auction Rooms, a leasehold property, situated at Pokfulam, and known as Rural Building Lot No. 214, together with the building in course of construction.

The area is 25,230 square feet, and the annual Crown rental \$85.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

A ROW BETWEEN SERVANTS.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, two brothers, a houseboy and cook, employed at No. 67, Wong Nei Chong Road, were charged with assaulting the wash amah of the house during the absence of their employers.

Improper behaviour was alleged against the first defendant during the outlining of the case by Inspector J. Ogg.

Mr. T. L. Knight, of the American Express Company, was called to give evidence in the case. He said that he lived at an adjoining flat and on hearing a woman's screams for assistance from the back portion of the house he went there to investigate. Witness saw the first defendant and the complainant holding each other's clothing. The woman had a torn jacket and a bruised eye. The circumstances pointed to an ordinary fight.

After further evidence, the defendants were remanded until this morning.

INGENIOUS TRICK EXPOSED.

CHINESE WOMAN'S ATTEMPT TO GET RICE.

SENT TO PRISON.

The tricks played by a Chinese woman on rice dealers to obtain rice by other than legitimate means, were exposed when she was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday with attempting to steal 84 catties of rice, valued at \$7, from a shop at 145, Second Street, in the western district.

The evidence showed that she went to the shop, and ordered the rice and requested that it be sent along with her to a certain address where she would pay for it. She refused to take a bill which the shopkeeper offered to make out, defendant telling him it was not necessary. She left the shop, with a *foki* carrying the bag of rice. Another assistant from the shop followed her. The defendant suddenly stopped and sent the coolie back to the shop for the bill. As soon as he had disappeared, she proceeded to place the rice in a ricksha and was getting away when the *foki* who had shadowed her from the shop caught her and had her arrested.

The defendant in Court said she had paid for the rice and bag, and added that the complainant had a grudge against her, as she had rebuked him on a previous occasion for misbehaviour.

Inspector F. Grant said the defendant had tried the same trick on three other shops, but although these victims of her tricks had identified her they did not wish to take action.

Defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

CABLES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FINANCES.

M. RAUL PERET & TREASURY'S POSITION.

PARIS, June 4th.

Heard by the Finance Committee of the Chamber, M. Raul Peret, declared the Government would continue to defend the franc. He pointed out the position of the Treasury was normal and maturing, three billion francs in short term bonds falling due on May 20th, and having required only one million payment out of additional taxes voted last December.

The total of banknotes in circulation is by five billions of francs below the level provided. The total of advances on the Banque de France to the Treasury leaves a margin of 1,300,000,000 below the limit authorized.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

ZAGHUL PASHA RESIGNS PREMIERSHIP.

CAIRO, June 3rd.

At the request of the Chamber of Deputies Zaghul Pasha has agreed to resign the Premiership, in favour of the Liberal leader, Adly Yeghen.

BRITISH PRESS VIEW.

LONDON, June 4th.

The prompt deference of the Egyptian Nationalists to the British representations, in inducing Zaghul to withdraw from the Premiership, is regarded in London as considerably easing the situation, though the newspapers point out that Zaghul will still wield power through the Parliamentary majority. Adly's (the Liberal) attitude to the four reservations mentioned earlier is awaited with interest, according to the Times.

PORTUGUESE REVOLT.

LISBON, June 4th.

The change in the Portuguese Government from a triumvirate is due to General Gomes Costa, then at Oporto, issuing an order to the Army declaring he did not agree with the new Ministry, and would continue his movement which was purely military.

Admiral Cabecadas, thereupon telegraphed to General Gomes Costa for an interview, and they met on the outskirts of Lisbon.

SALT TAX IN CHINA.

QUESTION OF ITS SECURITY RAISED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 3rd.

"The danger of the total disappearance of machinery for the collection of the Chinese Salt Tax owing to the action of militarist leaders" was drawn attention to in the House of Commons by Mr. Foot Mitchell, who suggested withdrawal from the tariff negotiations until China recognised her contracts in respect of the Salt Tax.

Mr. Locker Lampson, in reply, was of opinion that the question was unduly alarmed. He said that hitherto nothing had occurred to cause any fear that the foreign loans secured on the salt revenue were in danger of the default or that the administration was about to disappear. Therefore, there was no reason to withdraw from the Tariff Conference on these grounds.

LOAN TO FRANCE.

NEGOTIATIONS BEING CARRIED OUT IN AMERICA.

PARIS, June 3rd.

Information confirms the report that negotiations are being conducted to raise a loan in the United States for France, on condition that the Mellon-Berenger agreement regarding France's debt is ratified.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

CHINESE DELEGATE STILL INDIGNANT.

GENEVA, June 3rd.

At a meeting of the League's Advisory Committee on the traffic of opium, Mr. Chu urged that documents containing insults to the Chinese Government should not be circulated, and also raised the question of the cultivation of opium in certain Russian territories bordering China.

THE COAL STRIKE.

STEP TOWARDS END OF DEADLOCK.

LONDON, June 3rd.

A step towards ending the coal deadlock has been taken by Mr. Evan Williams, the Chairman of the Owners' Association, inviting Mr. Herbert Smith, the President of the Miners' Federation to meet him.

SHIP BREAKS DOWN.

ANTWERP, June 3rd.

The Swedish motor vessel *Canton*, from Brevik bound for Shanghai, has arrived here, towed by two tugs, on account of motor trouble.

OBITUARY.

MR. FREDERICK SPOFFORTH, AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER.

LONDON, June 4th.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Spofforth, the famous Australian "demon bowler."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WAR DEBTS.

AMERICA AND QUESTION OF CANCELLATION.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

The *New York Times* and the *New York World* both note the growing trend of American public opinion towards the cancellation of the war debts.

Contrasting the unsympathetic reception given to the original cancellation proposal the *New York Times* says:—"Latterly the matter has assumed the appearance that no sacrifice is asked of Americans but that a step be taken by them in their own enlightened self-interest."

The *New York World* says it may be taken as a matter of course that there will be a general liquidation of debts later on, for nothing is more certain that the world is not going on with the complications of these debts from now until its unborn grand-children are old men.

PROHIBITION.

SENATE COMMITTEE PROPOSE NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

The Senate Prohibition Committee has recommended the indefinite postponement of all proposals for the modification of the dry laws and that a national referendum be taken on prohibition.

This action is subject to the approval of the Judiciary Committee which, however, is expected to concur.

EARL CARROLL.

NEW YORK THEATRICAL PRODUCER SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

The theatrical manager Earl Carroll has been sentenced to one year and one day's imprisonment on each of two counts in connection with the bath tub case, and also a fine of \$2,000. The imprisonment sentences are to run concurrently.

Carroll has been released on bail, pending an appeal.

COTTON SMUGGLING.

BIG LEAKAGE OF REVENUE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 3rd.

The report of the auditors for the Committee of the House of Commons examining the Customs, states that cotton goods valued at over one million dollars were smuggled into Canada from the United States during the past three years, through Quebec.

England would be a happy land still if Sunday were as it used to be, a day of worship and recreation.—The Bishop of Salford.

Among the causes which are making for sobriety in the nation I give an important place to motoring.—The Bishop of Durham.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TROUBLE AT COLLEGE.

SHANGHAI STUDENTS' TRUCULENT BEHAVIOUR.

SHANGHAI, June 4th.

The students of Medhurst College, which is a London Missionary institution, refused to attend service on May 30th and later placed a heavy roller outside Principal Bunce's front door, which they refused to move.

They also refused to move offensive notices on the College notice board, or to apologise, but, instead, a deputation made various demands. As these were not granted, the students left the College, which is not expected to re-open this term.

It is noteworthy that Medhurst College was not affected by last year's disturbances, but that it is the only college where there has been trouble this year.

MORO TROUBLES.

WAR OPERATIONS IN PHILIPPINES END.

MANILA, June 4th.

The final reports of the Constabulary operations at Lanao show that 170 Moros, including 14 women, were killed and several hundred wounded, whilst 37 Moro strongholds were demolished, in ten engagements. The Constabulary lost seven killed and twelve wounded.

More than two thousand Moros are reported to be facing famine and a disease epidemic as the result of the operations. Colonel Luther C. Stevens, Commanding the Constabulary, has returned to Zamboanga.

DOES THE ETHER REALLY EXIST?

AMERICAN CLAIMS TO HAVE PROVED IT.

LIGHT-WAVE TESTS.

Professor Miller, an American scientist, states that he has definitely proved the existence of the ether—a matter over which physicists and scientists interested in wireless problems have long argued. If the professor is right, he has solved a most important problem, and his solution will have interesting effects on wireless and other theories.

I have found Professor Miller's claims received with great reserve and not a little scepticism by some of the leading British physicists, writes the wireless correspondent of the *Daily Express*. They await more conclusive confirmation than they have yet had, and the claims put forward will probably be investigated by a committee of international physicists. The ether has been a subject of much controversy. Its great champion is Sir Oliver Lodge, and its greatest detractor was the late Dr. Steinmetz, chief engineer of the General Electric Company of America. In his general theory of relativity, Einstein ignores the existence of the ether, which he considers unnecessary.

The ether has always been regarded as a hypothetical medium, affording a convenient explanation of how electric magnetic waves are propagated. Again scientists have declared that light from the stars must reach this planet through a medium. This hypothetical medium which could not be detected or made manifest, was named "ether."

WIRELESS WAVES.

The transmission of wireless waves has also been explained in terms of reference to the ether, and there is a school which holds that ether is the basis of matter.

Professor Miller, in his experiments which, he says, have enabled him to prove the existence of the ether, started on the assumption that the ether surrounds, as well as permeates, this planet and that "as the earth dashes through space a 'wind' is created in the ether. Assuming that light travels through the ether, he argued that light waves must be affected by the wind created as the earth rushes through the ether, and that if the waves were transmitted against the direction of this draught their speed would be reduced, but would be increased if they were sent in the same direction as the wind.

Professor Miller carried out his experiments in the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, several thousand feet above sea level. He chose a site as high as possible, because, if the draught existed, he expected to succeed in detecting it above sea level, other experiments having failed at sea level.

He transmitted light waves from one point to various others and measured their speed, with the result, he declares, that when the rays travelled against the ether draught their speed diminished, but when they travelled with the draught their speed increased. "To claim that these results definitely prove the existence of the ether."

If he has obtained discrepancies in his measurements and it can be proved to the satisfaction of an investigating committee of scientists that these discrepancies cannot otherwise be explained, Professor Miller says no one can deny his claims.

ENGLAND ELECTRIFIED.

A SYSTEM THAT MUST COME.

EMPLOYMENT FOR MILLIONS.

[BY PROFESSOR A. N. LOW.]

The adoption of an electrical distribution system has been urged by science for the past quarter-century, but it has remained for dire necessity to draw public attention to this panacea for industrial failure.

The electrification of England must eventually take place. It would provide employment for many millions, and the universal supply of cheap electricity at standard voltages could do more for the poor mother than all the meetings ever held. The drudgery of the small house is almost unknown in America, where the domestic problem is even more severe. Every home could be fitted with electric cooking, heating, and lighting. Every home should have the convenience of electric washing machines, electric sweeping machines, and even electric ventilation. It is inconceivable that the housewife of the future will be content to sit and sew by hand or to stand at a steaming wash-tub half the day when these menial duties can be performed quickly, cheaply, and conveniently by a motor and a length of flexible wire.

Many of our coal mining districts are conveniently situated within a small area, but generating stations are scattered all over the country, supplying current at different and inconvenient voltages to houses, at a cost both excessive and uneconomical. There is no possible excuse for the neglect of electrical power in England where our coal cannot be geographically far from the distant locality where light, energy, and heat are required.

WASTED POWER.

Our great railways are still under the steam era, and only differ in mechanical conception from the days of Stephenson and his Rocket. Is not cleanliness one of the most important things in the world? Does not the whole of civilisation depend for its progress upon the increase of speed and comfort? Even in towns, motor-cars are unable to get electricity conveniently on account of the cost of running, and because we have yet to discover some efficient, capacity or electro-chemical means of storage.

If this problem were solved, we could use tidal power, wind power, and even the solar energy as a most direct means of turning heat into mechanical work. A factor of increasing importance in all power plants is the rapidity with which the change from chemical to heat energy can be made. How best to obtain the stored energy of the sun that rests in coal, how to convert it in the quickest manner to power that we can store and direct—that is the problem. We must not imagine that coal is some mystic substance and electricity another. Power—its distribution and use—should be our terms of reference if we are interested in securing prosperity.

No sane person objects to work: nature and conditions provide all cause for argument. Coal is mined under such medieval conditions that the addition of more machinery to our national workshop would benefit the entire community. Electric railways with automatic control, to our local systems, or the general adoption of electric domestic appliances might abolish the need for unskilled labour, but would demand a higher class of creative workers. It would be difficult to imagine a greater outpour than that produced by the introduction of mechanical cotton spinning, but can it be denied that it has improved the conditions, under which this industry operates?

Nothing can be expected from progress while we pick little pieces of coal out of the ground, double its price, carry it in trucks, double its price again, and then add more charges before we finally burn it in a most wasteful manner and spend hours cleaning up after the mess we have made.

Electricity in the service of man will be more than a catch-word when its value is realised. Electric traction can provide a high-speed service from end to end of the land, and the day may come when quiet aeroplanes can be propelled by electrical energy stored from the power stations on land. It is conceivable that the safe passenger-carrying air liner of the far future will receive its power by some form of directional energy transmission, and landing in a small space might be made easy by some system of repulsion utilising the enormous electrical powers available to coming generations.

Wireless has shown the man-in-the-street what science can do when backed by capital; we are approaching the day when, by means of vast international radio stations, we shall sit in our homes and talk to our friends in all parts of the globe. But modern radio is still almost incredibly wasteful. Hundreds of nothing but a microscopic movement of a telephone diaphragm when one particular message is sent to one solitary man, for we have only the slightest capacity for selective and directional sending. It would be possible now to use the identical wires that bring electric light to our house to convey a broadcast concert simultaneously, without fear of atmospheric or outside interference. It would be possible to use the wires of a linked-up England for business telephoning as well as heat and power. If this country did not suffer under a totally inadequate system of telephones, it would be possible

(Continued on next column.)

GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY.

EFFECT OF SUBSIDY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BERLIN, April 29th.

The annual German trade and industrial congress was opened here to-day. The chief speaker was the Chancellor, Herr Luther.

In the course of an exhaustive survey of the present state of German trade and industry he referred to the serious effects which the British coal subsidy had had on the German coal industry, and made what was practically an appeal for a mutual arrangement between the German and British industries in regard to competition in foreign markets. Having emphasized the importance of private efforts on the part of interested parties to come to an international understanding in regard to markets, such as had been achieved by the potash and electric lamp industries, he declared that the coal industry afforded a glaring example of the need for some such arrangement. The Chancellor said:—

It is a phenomenon of war and post-war periods that the total productive capacity of the world had risen far above the demand. In the coal industry the year's production, calculated on the basis of the first few months of the year, at a conservative estimate, is roughly 240 million tons in excess of the consumption and at the same time the world's capacity for the output of lignite has also greatly increased. Even if the consumption of coal should by some means be stimulated there is no hope that by the increased use of coal the difference between the world's needs and the world's output can be wiped out during the next few years. Under the pressure of political difficulties at home Great Britain accorded the British coal industry a subsidy, and this subsidy has had its effect on prices. Germany was, of course, obliged to follow British prices. Accordingly during the last few months, as the result of prices being so low, both countries have not only wasted their own national substance, but they have increased the capacity of third parties to compete. I therefore welcome the news that the British State subsidy is to be discontinued. The effect of this British subsidy policy on the German mining industry has made itself evident in the export figures of the Ruhr coalfields. The export declined from 1,600,000 tons in July, 1925, to 1,350,000 tons in March, 1926. As the result of this British policy of a State subsidy the number of workmen employed in the Ruhr coalfields has fallen from 430,000 in July, 1925, to 377,000 in March, 1926. It is still necessary to institute holiday shifts there in a very large degree. This shows how directly the ability of the German miner to earn a living is influenced by the British policy of subsidizing the coal industry.

SHARE IN WORLD TRADE.

Discussing the general state of German trade, the Chancellor said that the position had improved considerably, though Germany was far removed from a complete restoration. Germany had not yet been drawn back into the mercantile community of the world to the extent that was necessary. To meet her international obligations Germany must have an active trade balance. Her exports had been rising since the end of 1925, but her share in the world's foreign trade, which in 1913 was one-eighth, was still no more than one-fourteenth. The unemployment figures were frightful. They were about as high as at the end of the Ruhr struggle, and, though they had slightly declined, the total number of those in receipt of relief was 1,580,000.

It was, however, a matter for satisfaction that Germany was no longer rebuilding her house on foundations of sand. Public savings were the real foundation of the German credit system, and he was glad to say that at the end of 1925 the deposits had touched the sum of 2,500,000,000m. (£125,000,000), which was double that of last year, while bank deposits and investments had also increased.

to broadcast concerts by land-lines and preserve the radio for more unexpected events. This would, incidentally, solve the royalty and licence problem.

WATER AND COAL.

The distinguishing feature of modern science is the wastage that occurs in all methods of power conversion or transmission. It is not easy to visualise the time when wasted water power and wasted coal will be economically used in underground generating stations to provide warmth, light and comfort to every home in the land. It may be equally difficult in fifty years' time to appreciate that so obvious a method of equalising our trade conditions with those of other countries waited twenty years for a sponsor. The engineer of the future will remember the fact that 400 years ago the Pacific Ocean had remained unnoticed!

To utilise the heat stored in fuels is itself most difficult. Less than 15 per cent. of the petrol we buy actually propels our cars. About two and a half per cent. of our lighting bill appears as light, and about twelve per cent. is a good return as mechanical traction for the coal burnt in a locomotive firebox. The conversion of heat to electricity is a wasteful process, but to produce that heat in the first instance without attempting to recover the value of its by-products is almost criminal when recovery plants are so vital to successful agriculture. Coal, oil and by-products should be synonymous with the nation's wealth. We can spend that wealth to remove the degrading influence of poverty and discomfort in the ranks of workers, and by so doing we shall lay the foundation stone for the solvency of posterity.—*Evening Standard*.

£1,000,000 WILL IN DISPUTE. THE CREATOR OF VICTORIA-ST. ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST BACHELORS IN ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings are pending, the *Evening Standard* learns, following a dispute over the will of the late Mr. Browne Martin, a deputy-chairman of J. Lyons & Co., and chairman of the Hovis Bread Company, who has left about one million pounds.

It is understood there are two, if not more, wills.

"There certainly has been a dispute about the will," said a member of the firm of solicitors who acted for Mr. Browne Martin, "but until the case reaches the court it is impossible for us to make any statement."

Mr. J. Browne Martin died at his home at Brighton in January at the age of 91 years.

One of the wealthiest bachelors in England, he is best remembered as the creator of Victoria-street. He made a fortune during its development from Westminster to Victoria Station in 1832.

HOW HE STARTED.

About 30 years ago Mr. Browne Martin started buying sites in Victoria-street, and constructed blocks of mansions and flats. Later he formed the Westminster Trust Company for the development of the street.

At one time he was the director of thirty companies, and only five years before his death he was hard at work until a breakdown of his health caused him to retire.

As a young man at Oxford, Mr. Browne Martin, who was 6ft. tall, was a fine oarsman, but on leaving college he abandoned sport of all kinds and gave his whole attention to business. He was a very abstemious man.

HIS SENSE OF VALUES.

As a buyer of City properties Mr. Browne Martin was an expert in discovering valuable sites. At one time, as a director of Messrs. J. Lyons & Co., it was his business to find teasop sites.

His method was simple. He selected places near stations or where groups of offices stood, and then he would detail someone to make a census of pedestrian traffic over a period of a week. Then, if he was satisfied with the figures, he would put through the deal.

He was very proud of capturing the sites where the Trocadero now stands. It was formerly occupied by the Argyll Rooms.

He was "father" of the Westminster Electric Company and was largely concerned in the construction of the Charing Cross and Hampstead Tube.

Before the days of the motor-car Mr. Browne Martin kept a number of ponies and was a familiar figure in the London streets.

It is recalled in connection with the Trocadero site that the shareholders of J. Lyons & Co. objected to raising extra capital for the new building, whereupon the directors, including Mr. Browne Martin, found the extra £100,000 required among themselves. Afterwards he was very interested in a plan for making a new street from Lambeth Bridge to Victoria-street, but in consequence of the death of an architect, with whom he had discussed it, the scheme fell through.

Mr. Browne Martin lived a very retired life at Martin-parade, Brighton.

Sir Arthur Whitney, the accountant, was appointed to manage his affairs.

ORIGIN OF MALARIA AND CHOLERA.

NEW THEORY OF A FRENCH SCIENTIST.

Professor d'Arsonval, a member of the Institute and of the Academy of Medicine, read a paper before the Academy of Sciences by Professor Tissot, who for some time past has been engaged on cancer research.

Professor Tissot, as a consequence of his researches, has reached the conclusion that the germs of all diseases come from the mould; ("moisissure") of animals and vegetables. He has, in fact, succeeded in isolating the virus of many diseases.

Malaria, according to Professor Tissot, originates from the "mould" of rice, while tuberculosis, like cancer, comes from the "mould" of man himself. Diphtheria comes from the "mould" of barley, and aphthous fever from that of the potato.

FROM MUSHROOMS.

It is also his view that as the virus of all these diseases is known, the necessary preventive measures can more easily be taken.

He finally maintains that cholera does not originate from Asia, but from a mushroom which grows abundantly in the woods in Europe between July and September, and which the rains carry into the rivers, the waters of which become contaminated.

British medical scientists belittle Professor Tissot's theory, and describe it as nonsense.

"It is midsummer madness," said a famous medical research worker to a *Daily Express* representative. "The theory is about three hundred years old, and was discarded a long time ago. Few people ever believed in it."

Other research workers expressed a similar opinion.

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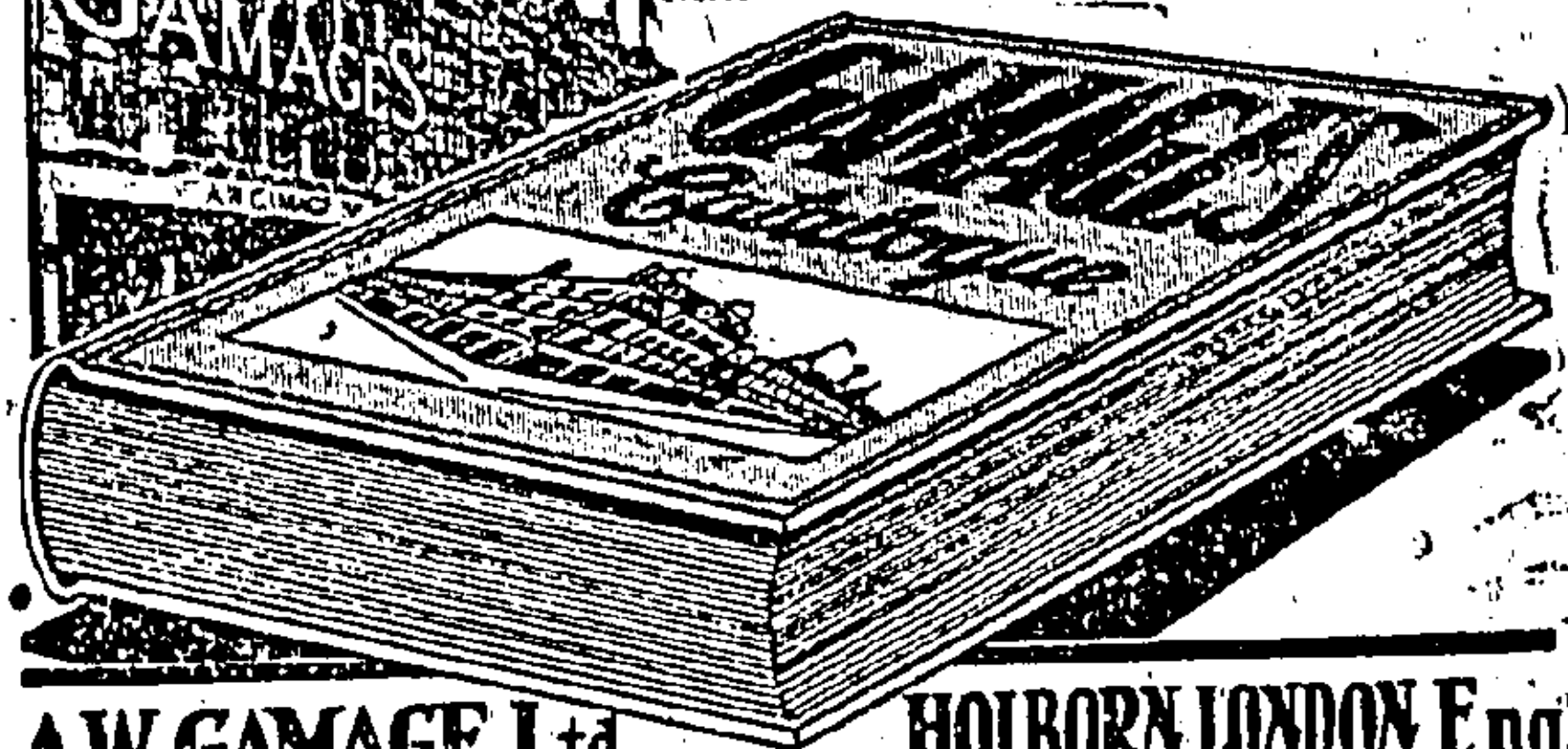
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HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

[BY ARGUS.]

The third extra race meeting, under the auspices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, will be held this afternoon and will be the last until next Autumn.

There are seven events on the card, but the penultimate race is a Polo Scurry for which post entries will be accepted.

There is naturally some doubt as to which races the ponies will be started in, but the following may pay to follow:—

- 1.—BANSTEAD PLATE (Half Mile):
1. San Diego.
2. Home Call.
3. The Regent.
- 2.—TOTTENHAM PLATE (5 furlongs):
1. Reckabite.
2. Tutia.
3. Invader.
- 3.—JUNE HANDICAP "A" (1 Mile):
1. Brigade Call.
2. The Gnome.
3. Rothsay.
- 4.—AGGREGATE STAKES (1 Mile):
1. Saligia.
2. Total Abstinence.
3. Boston.
- 5.—JUNE HANDICAP "B" (1 Mile):
1. Loch Rannoch.
2. Reynolds.
3. Grey Streak.
- 7.—ESHER HANDICAP (1 1/4 Miles):
1. The Gobbin.
2. Dobbin.
3. Wimmera.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

IMPORTANT FIXTURE POSTPONED.

The match between the Chinese Recreation Club and the Indian Recreation Club, fixed for to-day has been postponed to Saturday next, the 12th inst., owing to the indisposition of some of the Indian players. This match is an important one and a good deal depends on the result. Neither Club has lost a match so far and both are now top of the League Table, with the Indians leading by more matches played and won.

"A" DIVISION.
After an absence of three weeks, M.B.K. take part again in the League to-day and will be at home to Kowloon C.C. The Japanese side will include Honda and should have little difficulty in winning. E. C. Fincher who is with the Interport Cricket team in Malaya will be missed from the Kowloon side.

The United Services R.C. have not shown up well so far. They have many capable players to make up a strong side, but for some unknown reason their best men have not played in any match. They meet the University this afternoon at Pokfulam. The latter should win. Other matches are as follows:—

"B" DIVISION.
Indian R.C. v. Craigengower.
Kowloon C.C. v. M.B.K.
U.S.R.C. v. University.
Recreio v. Hongkong C.C.
N.T.C. v. C.R.C.

"C" DIVISION.
H.K.C.C. v. Craigengower.
Taikoo v. Kowloon C.C.
Recreio v. Chinese R.C.

THE TEAMS.

CLUB DE RECREIO "C" v. C.R.C. "C"

To be played to-day (Saturday) on Club de Recreio's ground.
C.R.C. "C"—H. S. Lee, W. But Ma, Cheng Chi, Wing, Chiu Tsun Chiu, Cheung Wing Kiu and Hew Fan Un.

H.K.C.C. "C" v. CRAIGENGOWER "C"
To be played on the H.K.C.C. ground to-day (Saturday) at 4.15.
H.K.C.C.—J. D. H. Crawford and E. L. Crowley; E. W. Hamilton and M. M. Watson; H. Lithgow-Smith and G. S. Hugh-Jones.

H.K.C.C. "B" v. CLUB DE RECREIO.
To be played on the Club de Recreio ground to-day (Saturday) at 4.30.
H.K.C.C. "B"—Capt. Bloxham and E. J. R. Mitchell; W. A. Nowers and L. M. S. Lloyd; M. L. Dunbar and M. W. Lyons.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT. FINALS POSTPONED AGAIN.

Owing to the rain no play was possible in the H.K.C.C. tournament yesterday. The final of the open singles championship between Honda and S. A. Rumjahn will take place on Thursday weather permitting.

QUICK WORK.

CABLING THE DERBY RESULT.

The result of the Derby was signalled over the Eastern Extension Companies' systems in the following times:—

Australia and China..... 39 seconds
Straits 53
Ceylon 45
India, South Africa and
South America 15
Egypt 10

LAWN BOWLS.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Provided to-day's weather is fine, the following games will be played in the Lawn Bowls League this afternoon:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Kowloon Dock R.C. v. Craigengower C.C.
Taikoo R.C. v. Police R.C.
Kowloon B.G.C. v. Civil Service C.C.

SECOND DIVISION.

Civil Service C.C. v. Indian Recreation Club.
Craigengower C.C. v. R.H.K. Yacht Club.

Kowloon C.C. v. Taikoo R.C.
Club de Recreio v. East Point R.C.

The K.B.G.C. team against the Civil Service to-day will be:—Clough, Dixon, Nicholls and Guy (skip); Pearman, Dobbie, Holland and Whibley (skip); Nish, Warren, Hazel and MacFarlane (skip).

LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the various clubs in the League are as under:—

DIVISION I.					
	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Craigengower C.C.	3	3	0	0	6
Police R.C.	3	1	1	1	3
Kowloon Dock	2	1	0	1	2
Taikoo R.C.	2	1	0	1	2
Civil Service	2	0	1	1	1
Kowloon B.G.C.	2	0	1	1	0
DIVISION II.					
	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.
Kowloon C.C.	2	2	0	0	4
Taikoo R.C.	2	2	0	0	4
Club de Recreio	1	1	0	0	3
East Point R.C.	1	1	0	0	2
Civil Service	2	0	1	1	1
Craigengower	2	0	0	2	0
Yacht Club	2	0	0	2	0
Indian R.C.	1	0	0	1	0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

DIVISION I.					
	For.	Agst.	Up.	Dn.	
Craigengower C.C.	193	158	37	0	
Kowloon Dock	124	93	29	0	
Police R.C.	172	170	2	0	
Taikoo R.C.	108	119	0	11	
Civil Service	108	127	0	19	
Kowloon B.G.C.	102	140	0	38	
DIVISION II.					
	For.	Agst.	Up.	Dn.	
Taikoo R.C.	135	103	32	0	
Kowloon C.C.	134	107	27	0	
Club de Recreio	127	111	16	0	
East Point R.C.	62	81	1	0	
Civil Service	118	137	0	19	
Craigengower	111	138	0	27	
Indian R.C.	53	71	0	18	
Yacht Club	100	134	0	34	

LAWN BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DRAW FOR OPENING ROUND.

The draw in the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association Open Championship competition for 1926 was made last evening at the Craigengower Cricket Club.

The first round has to be concluded by July 15th.

The draw was as under:—

1. W. Russell
2. Y. Espina
3. G. R. Edwards
4. A. H. Taylor
5. R. L. Watt
6. W. Hill
7. B. E. Maughan
8. J. Muirhead
9. W. MacFarlane
10. J. Goodwin
11. W. B. Muskett
12. J. C. Brown
13. D. Fritz
14. J. Clough
15. C. Pryce
16. J. Ferguson
17. L. Guy
18. R. Lapsley
19. J. P. Gregory
20. D. Rumjahn
21. A. M. Simpson
22. D. F. Warren
23. D. Gow
24. A. W. Gourlay
25. R. Basa
26. D. Hazell
27. J. Whyte
28. C. J. Tacchi
29. U. M. Omar
30. G. E. Roylance
31. A. O. Brawn
32. J. Fraser
33. H. M. MacTavish
34. H. Nish
35. H. Overy
36. L. A. Rose
37. F. C. Goodman
38. W. J. Dixon
39. G. Morrison
40. A. N. Oswick
41. B. W. Bradbury
42. J. Clark
43. J. Dobbie
44. A. M. Holland
45. N. Dennis
46. J. MacLachlan
47. A. F. Hamilton
48. W. Watterspoon
49. C. Hatt
50. W. Goldenberg
51. R. W. Lee
52. R. A. Smith
53. R. F. Nicholls
54. W. J. Corvin

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL HANDICAP.

A. J. OSMUND OWE 400.

The results of the draw in the Palace Hotel Billiards Handicap are shown below. The handicap and the dates for the respective matches are also given:—

T. Goadling (owe 120) v. F. Hobbs (owe 70) to meet at 6 p.m., 7th inst.; J. H. Almeida (owe 30) v. G. Moore (owe 200) at 9 p.m., 7th; E. R. Hyndman (owe 30) v. Blain (ser.) at 8 p.m., 8th; W. Fish (owe 150) v. Corp. Tilbey (owe 200) at 9 p.m., 8th; J. W. Lee (owe 30) v. F. E. Silva (owe 200) at 8 p.m., 9th; J. W. Henderson (ser.) v. H. Gray (ser.) at 9 p.m., 9th; J. F. Riborio (owe 200) v. W. Ogley (owe 30) at 6 p.m., 10th; A. J. Osmund (owe 400) v. T. Clough (owe 150) at 9 p.m., 10th; Philip Tai (owe 150) v. L. E. Hyndman (ser.) at 6 p.m., 11th; T. Mitchell (owe 120) v. W. Taylor (owe 120) at 9 p.m., 11th; L. A. Osmund (owe 200) v. J. Mitchell (owe 150) at 6 p.m., 14th; W. G. Kents (owe 70) v. C. Earnshaw (owe 200) at 9 p.m., 14th; J. A. Luz (owe 150) v. C. H. Miles (ser.) at 6 p.m., 15th; J. Johnson (owe 120) v. T. Pile (owe 150) at 9 p.m., 15th; F. M. da Cruz (owe 200) v. E. Zimmern (owe 70) at 6 p.m., 16th; A. McGinley (owe 200) v. A. McCallum (ser.) at 9 p.m., 16th.

No matches will be played on Saturdays and Sundays. The matches are of 250 points up.

FALKNER AT THE SOLDIERS' CLUB.

Claud Falkner did not play as well as he has done previously at the Soldiers' Club yesterday evening.

In a game of 200 up against Sergeant Major Page, R.A., his highest break was 127 (unfinished). He also scored a 107, and often reached double figures. Page did remarkably well in scoring 230.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

HONGKONG TEAM TO LEAVE SINGAPORE TO-DAY.

The Hongkong Interport Cricket team have now concluded their series of interport fixtures, having lost to Malaya and the F.M.S. and winning against the Singapore Cricket Club on Thursday in a one innings match by 39 runs. The scores were Hongkong: 150; Singapore: 111.

Last evening they were to attend the King's Birthday Ball at Government House and, according to programme, they should leave Singapore for Hongkong to-day.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

JUNIOR SECTION.

The Special Bogy Competition on the King's Birthday was won by F. E. Bocker (15) with a return of 2 up.

According to the fixture card, the only competition at Fanning this week-end is for the Captain's Cup. The competition starts to-day and continues until Monday.

BASEBALL.

THREE MATCHES THIS WEEK-END.

There will be three matches played this week-end in the Hongkong Baseball League, and despite the counter attraction of the third extra race meeting a good attendance is anticipated at to-day's games.

The fixtures are as under:—

TO-DAY.

2.30 p.m., Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps v. Club de Recreio.
4.30 p.m., Hongkong Baseball Club v. Japanese Baseball Club.

TO-MORROW.

4 p.m., Filipino Baseball Club v. South China A.A.

FOOTBALL DENOUNCED.

U.S. PROFESSORS' INDICTMENT.

Through its committee on methods of increasing the intellectual interests and raising the intellectual standards of undergraduates, the American Association of University Professors has just made a "reasoned indictment" of intercollegiate football which leaves that sport hardly a leg to stand upon. The association recommends the immediate calling of meetings of representatives of the colleges in various parts of the country to determine methods for correcting the situation.

According to the report, football as now conducted is a moral menace. It creates over-excitement, which mounts, as the season progresses, to hysteria, it leads inevitably to neglect of college work, which shows itself in absence, in the failure to prepare the assigned class-work or do collateral reading, to write papers and reports in time, and inattention in class. "College work in the

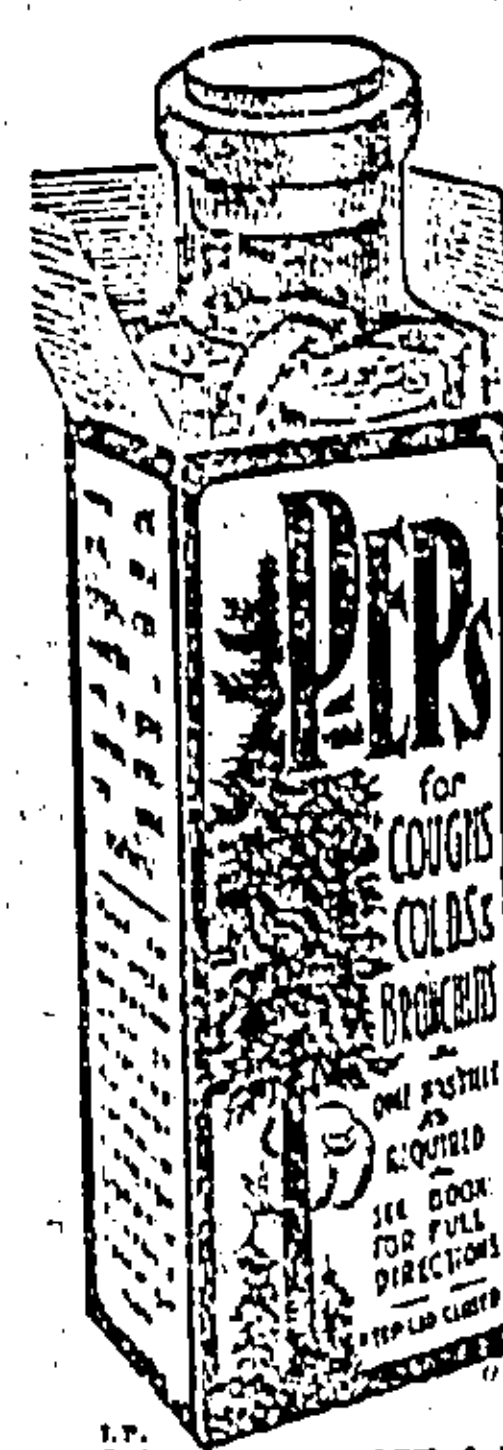
(Continued on next column.)



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are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will be at Consignee's risk and subject to
Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery
from Godown on and after 2nd June.
Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice
has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
Free Storage period.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 8th June
will be subject to Rest.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
22nd June, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1926. [3639]

CHURCH NOTICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.
June 6th, 1926, 1st Sunday after Trinity —
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Children's Service at 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Preacher: Rev. G. F. Stopford, C.R.
Holy Communion at 12 noon.
Evening at 6 p.m.
Preacher: Rev. H. Copley Moyle. [97]

Union Church—Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, June 6th —
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.
Hymns: 43, 435, 717 and 582.
Solo: "Come Ye blessed of My Father."
Litanies: Eucroft.
P.S.A. in Lecture Hall at 4 p.m.
Evening Service at 6 p.m.
Hymns: 669, 71, 447 and 812.
Solo: "Lord God of Abraham."
Mr. Clatworthy, R.R.
Preacher, Morning and Evening —
Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. [95]

First Church of Christ, Scientist,
Maddison Road, below Bowen Road
Tram Station.
Sunday Service at 11.15 a.m. —
Subject: "God, the Only Cause and
Creator."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m.
Reading Room at above address, open
Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 Noon;
Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. [87]

WALKER CUP.

AMERICANS WIN TROPHY BY
THREE INCHES.

TOLLEY'S DOWNFALL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, June 3rd.
If Major Hazlet's four-yard putt at the
thirty-sixth hole had travelled three
more inches, he would have defeated his
American opponent, Von Elm, and
Britain would have squared the Walker
Cup competition at St. Andrew's, but
the ball stopped just that much short,
and the resultant half enabled America
to defeat Britain by 6½ matches to 5½.

America, led by three matches to one
when play opened, and at the end of
the first eighteen holes there was every
indication of an easy victory for the
visitors in the singles matches. Bobby
Jones was nine up on Cyril Tolley, Watts
Gunn was nine up on the Hon. W.
Brownlow, and Sweetser, Von Elm and
Guildford had also secured advantages.

The British representatives, however,
put up a magnificent struggle in the
afternoon, against apparently overwel-
ming odds, and pulled the game round
to such an extent that the result finally
hinged on the Von Elm-Hazlet match.

Good golf had given Von Elm a lead
of four holes after the first eighteen, and
at the end of the twenty-seventh, he
had maintained that advantage. Major
Hazlet played splendidly and won four
of the next five holes, halving the other,
and squared the match. At the end of
the thirty-fifth, the players were still
square, and then Von Elm putting
on the last green drove 4½ feet
too far. Hazlet was left with a four-
yard putt for the match, and he played
it deadily accurate but the ball stopped
when within three inches of the hole.
By that margin America won the Cup in
1926.

The results were:
Bobby Jones (America) defeated Cyril
Tolley (Britain) by twelve up and eleven
to play, the biggest victory in the history
of the Cup.

Jesse Sweetser (America) beat Sir
Ernest Holderness (Britain) by 4 and
3 after leading by two holes at the end
of the morning round.

Major O. C. Hazlet (Britain) and Von
Elm (America) halved, the latter having
led by four holes up to the twenty-
seventh.

Roger Wethered (Britain) defeated
Francis Ouimet (America) by five and
four, Wethered led by three holes at the
eighteenth.

Watts Gunn (America) defeated the
Hon. W. Brownlow (Britain) by 9 and 8.

Robert Harris (Britain) beat Jesse
Guildford (America) by 2 and 1, after
Guildford had secured a lead of one hole
in the morning.

E. F. Story (Britain) defeated Mac-
kenzie (America) by 2 and 1. Story led
by one hole in the morning.

A. Jamieson (Britain) beat Bobby
Gardner (America capt.) by five and
four. Jamieson was four up at the end
of the morning play.

American won the foursomes by three
matches to one.

Britain won the singles by 4½ matches
to 3½.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS v. THE NORTH.

SUTCLIFFE RETIRES HURT.

LONDON, June 3rd.

In contrast to the previous day, when
there was only a few minutes' play on
account of the weather, there was play
all day to-day at Birmingham in the
match North of England v. the Australia-
lians. There were 9,000 spectators. The
wicket was easy at first, but difficult
later.

North of England made 239, the
highest scorers being Holmes 43 and
Geary 39. Sutcliffe retired hurt when he
had made 35. He strained a leg muscle
and it is feared that he will not be avail-
able for the first Test Match. Macart-
ney took three wickets for 72 runs and
Richardson three for 31.

The Australians had made 34 runs for
the loss of two wickets when play closed.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

SOUTH AFRICA ELIMINATED BY
SWEDEN.

LONDON, June 1st.

Playing on the Melbury Courts Ken-
sington, Sweden defeated South Africa
in the Davis Cup by three matches to
one, and now meets France in the
European semi-final.

THE "SUNNING."

REPORTED TO BE BURNED TO
WATER'S EDGE.

According to a report which reached
Hongkong yesterday, the s.s. *Sunning*,
has become practically a total loss
through fire. The boat until a few
weeks ago was on the British registry,
but was then changed to the Chinese
register. She was carrying a cargo of
kerosene between Macao and Canton.
No details of the occurrence are
available but it is stated that no lives
were lost.

The *Sunning*, it will be remembered,
was tied up alongside the Praya for
months, but a week or two ago when her
registry was changed she left Hongkong.
The report circulated then was that she
was to be put on the Kowloon or
Canton run, a new crew having been
procured from Canton by the steamer.

THE 15TH DIVISION.

THROUGH MUD AND SHELLFIRE IN
FLANDERS.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

The historic exploits of the famous 15th
Division are embodied in a capacious
volume entitled, *The Fifteenth (Scottish)
Division, 1914/1919*, compiled by Lieut.
Colonel J. Stewart, D.S.O. and John
Buchan (Blackwood, Edinburgh—price
25s.). It is an exhaustive survey of the
formation, training, and action of this
famous Division. The book contains up-
wards of 300 pages of narrative—the
remainder of the 450 pages being devoted
to appendices. The index is a decided
acquisition in a work of this kind. The
narrative is pleasantly free from technical
phraseology, thus affording the general
reader a continuity which is seldom inter-
rupted by an uncomprehensibly techni-
cal word. The account of the Battle of Ypres
(1917) is a masterly piece of description.
The description of the preparations made
for the attack is one of the most interest-
ing sections in the book. The chief fault
of military histories is the overloading of
facts and statistics inseparable from such
a subject, and a military historian takes
his rank in accordance as he disposes of
his statistics. Exact quantities may often
with advantage be stated as approxima-
tions—where an exact quantity is not
necessary it points a blemish inasmuch as
it absorbs the attention of the reader and
so continuity is hampered. Such passages
as the following description of the Ypres
Salient are particularly free from the
above defect, and illustrate where exact
quantities and approximations are used
to obvious advantage:—"Many word-pic-
tures have been painted of the 'sinister'
salient, but no writer will ever be able to
describe it as it appeared, and still ap-
pears, to those whose fate it was to enter
it between 1914 and 1918. Imagine a high
semi-circle of ground with a radius of
some three miles, and in the centre of it
circle the battered shell of an ancient
city. From the ruins the ground slopes
gently upwards to the east and south-east
to a crest-line running, roughly, from St.
Elloi in the south through Zwartelen
north-east and east of Hooge, then north
to Frezenberg, and on the north-west
gradually sloping downwards to Wel-
pik and Ploeghem, where the ridge disappears
in the flat plains of Flanders. The crest-
line had been held by the enemy for the
past three years, and from it they had
launched their attacks. Nothing could be clearer and
more refreshing to the general reader, and
also, let it be added, to the man in whose
mind there is a map of the place formed
under stress of shell fire. There is a cap-
tivating effect of 'atmosphere' through-
out the pages, e.g.,—"When dawn broke
on August 1st it was found that the line
held by the Seaforth's ran along the road
from Frost House southward, just east
of the Black Line and about 500 yards
behind the position held by the 13th Royal
Scots, thus leaving a gap between the two
battalions. Efforts were at once made to
get the Seaforth's line forward level with
the Royal Scots at Berry Farm. The while
not over during the morning, and while
the gap existed enemy aircraft again flew
over the Divisional front investigating the
situation. The result of this was that
about midday small parties of the enemy
were seen advancing from the Zwenote-
Bremen Redoubt line to another just east
of Vampire Farm. At first no significance
was attached to these parties, but about
2.20 p.m. the Royal Scots at Beck House
reported that the enemy was penetrating
the gap." There is a convincing sense of
environment about such details. There
are 19 chapters of narrative, and consid-
ering the amount of material dealt within
each—the Battle of the Somme constitutes
one chapter—there would have been prob-
ably a slight gain in subdividing these
chapters, but the fact that there is no
suggestion of tedium in reading the pages
as they stand is a good indication of the
quality of writing in this book. The maps
exhibit the same consistency in detail as
does the text."

PRESIDENT BOATS SALE.

SHIPPING BOARD SIGN CONTRACT
WITH DOLLAR INTERESTS.

The United States Shipping Board has
now signed the contract to deliver the five
ships of the Admiral-Oriental line to the
Dollar interests. The sale was com-
pleted by President Crowley of the Emer-
gency Fleet Corporation, although the
Senate Commerce Committee were against
it by eight votes to seven.

This information is given in an
Associated Press message to the Manila
Daily Bulletin. The message states:—
The United States Shipping Board to-
day signed a contract to deliver the five
Admiral-Oriental Line vessels to the
Dollar interests. President Crowley of
the Emergency Fleet Corporation com-
pleted the sale.

By a vote of eight to seven the Senate
commerce committee recorded itself
against the consummation by the United
States Shipping Board of the sale of the
five ships of the Admiral-Oriental Line
to the Dollar interests. The committee
adopted a resolution stating that while
the sale had been ordered by the Ship-
ping Board it would be contrary to the
best interests of the merchant marine on
the Pacific, and recommending that "an
effort be made to place the Admiral-
Oriental Line under control and owner-
ship of the people of the North-west."

The resolution was transmitted to
Chairman O'Connor of the Shipping
Board who was authorized by the board
to complete the sale of the five ships to
the Dollar interest for \$4,500,000. The
resolution says the shipping act of 1920
recognizes the need of at least two major
shipping lines across the Pacific and that
the committee believes the sale to the
Dollar interests would place the two
lines across the Pacific under one owner-
ship and control with the principal place
of business in San Francisco. It added
that the people of the North-west urged
the importance of a line from Puget
Sound to the Orient, and that they were
ready to purchase the five ships at a
substantially higher price than that offered
by the Dollar interests. Late to-day
the contract was signed and the sale to
the Dollar interest completed.



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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 4th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.84	29.89	29.81
Temperature	70	71	73
Humidity	88	90	88
Wind Direction	E	E	ESE
Force	3	3	3
Weather	OR	O	O
Rain	0.23	0.00	0.25
Highest open-air Temperature on	3rd	71	
Lowest open-air Temperature on	4th	69	

VISITORS TO CANTON.

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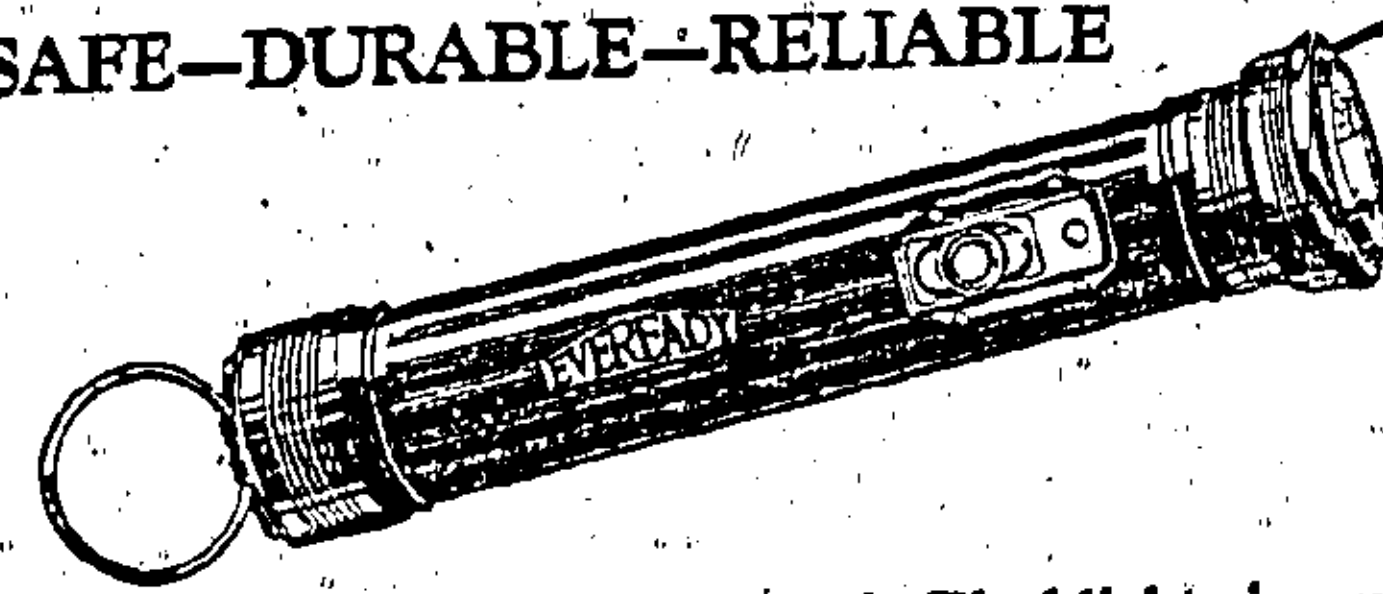
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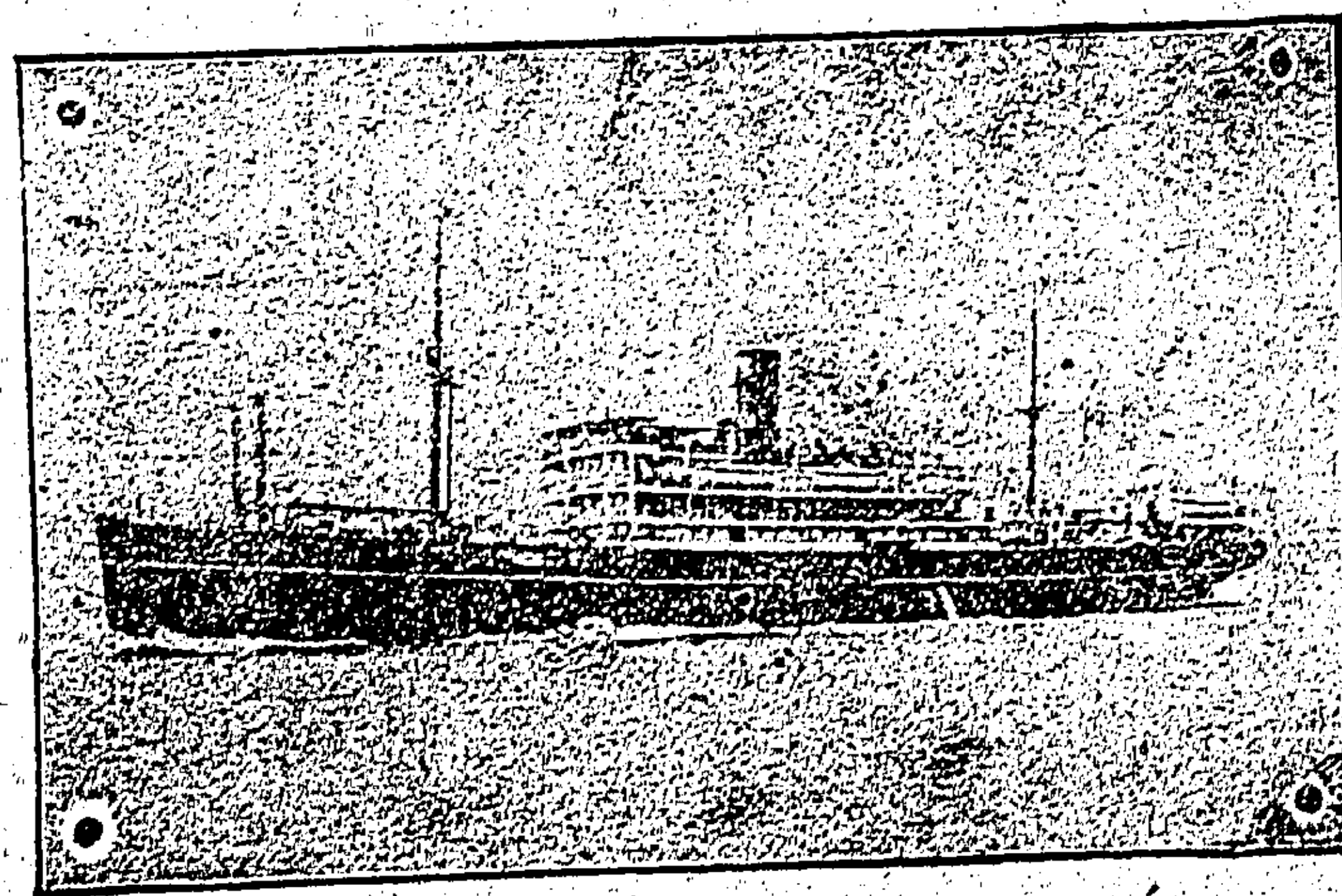
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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

June 3rd.
Etha Rickmers, German str., 3,140 tons, Capt. P. Helms, from Hamburg and Manila, the latter port she left on May 31st, lying at Stonecutters—Bodiker & Co.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,818 tons, Capt. J. Richards, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.
Sui Yik, Chinese str., 175 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with general cargo and cattle, lying at Loen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.

June 4th.
Kojun Maru, Japanese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. N. Kantane, from Chioo, with general cargo and coal, lying at buoy No. C15—M.B.K.
Osaka Maru, Japanese str., 2,191 tons, Capt. S. Kagami, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—N.Y.K.
President Lincoln, American str., 14,187 tons, Capt. H. L. Jones, from Manila with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.
Tak Hing, Chinese str., 105 tons, Capt. Lo Shan, from Nam Tau, with a cargo of vegetables, lying at Loen Cheong Wharf—Fook Hoi S.S. Co.
Tottori Maru, Japanese str., 2,073 tons, Capt. G. Masuda, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

June 4th.
Osaka Maru, for Singapore.
Tibodan, for Takao.
Etha Rickmers, for Shanghai.
Tak Hing, for Haiphong.
Kun Sang, for Singapore.
President Lincoln, for Shanghai.
Sui Yik, for Sha U Chung.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. *President Lincoln*, on June 4th, from Manila—Mr. James E. Jones, Mr. James D. McLeod, Mr. Lewis H. Putney, Mr. and Mrs. John Storey, Sister Jane and Sister Xavier.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Tengo Maru*, for San Francisco, on June 5th—Mr. F. Matsushita, Mrs. T. Matsushita, Mr. T. Tsutsumi, Miss M. W. Marston, Mrs. H. M. Milwar, Mr. Andre Lis, Mr. A. S. K. MacDonald, Mr. Tong Shih Yee, Mrs. Z. C. Kaxley, Mrs. N. A. Park, Mr. H. J. Murray Cook, Mr. M. Neda, Mr. H. Cantrell, Mr. A. W. Headland, Mr. C. B. E. A. Davey, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Way, Miss Glover, Mr. J. L. Tolison, Mr. A. D. Webster, Mr. M. Suga, Mr. Jose Perez, Mr. W. A. Nicholas, Mr. E. C. Baptist, Mr. J. Alonso Kuant and Helia F. de Quant.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Captain J. Richards, the master of the s.s. *Sinkiang* (China Navigation Co.) reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that on Thursday afternoon while on his way to Hongkong from Amoy he sighted a small derelict junk in Latitude 22° 20' N., Longitude 114° 40' E., about nine miles off Single Island. A boat was lowered from the *Sinkiang* and three Chinese were rescued from the junk, which was waterlogged and dangerous to navigation.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 200, of which the biggest entry was 65.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, L.N., a boatmistress was fined \$5, with the alternative of five days' hard labour, for causing an obstruction at the Hongkong Yau-nati Ferry wharf.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Macedonia*, from Hongkong, arrived in London on June 3rd, at 10 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Changie (Australian-Oriental Line), due June 14th.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due June 11th.
Japanese Printer, due to-day.
Misapora (P. & O.), due to-day, about 7 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

FOR JUNE, 1926.

(STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.)

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
June 5th.....	5.38 a.m.	7.05 p.m.
" 6th.....	5.38	7.05
" 7th.....	5.38	7.05
" 8th.....	5.38	7.05
" 9th.....	5.38	7.05
" 10th.....	5.38	7.07
" 11th.....	5.38	7.07
" 12th.....	5.38	7.07
" 13th.....	5.38	7.08
" 14th.....	5.38	7.08
" 15th.....	5.38	7.09
" 16th.....	5.38	7.09
" 17th.....	5.38	7.09
" 18th.....	5.38	7.09
" 19th.....	5.39	7.10
" 20th.....	5.39	7.10
" 21st.....	5.39	7.10
" 22nd.....	5.39	7.10
" 23rd.....	5.40	7.10
" 24th.....	5.40	7.11
" 25th.....	5.40	7.11
" 26th.....	5.41	7.11
" 27th.....	5.41	7.11
" 28th.....	5.41	7.11
" 29th.....	5.41	7.11
" 30th.....	5.41	7.11

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

A big drop in the number of arrivals recorded in yesterday's shipping statement was largely responsible for the decrease of 32,025 tons on the total freight entered, compared with the figures for the previous twenty-four hours. Hongkong cargo dropped by 9,834 tons and freight for ports beyond by 22,141 tons.

The number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 51, of which 23 were British. The arrivals during the previous twenty-four hours numbered seven, viz.—one British, one German, two Japanese, one American and two Chinese. The departures over the same period numbered thirteen, viz.—one Japanese for Colombo, one British for Amoy, one Chinese for Sha U Chung, three British and two Japanese for Shanghai, one British for Haiphong, one Dutch for Banka, one Chinese for Haiphong and one Dutch for Macassar. Clearances came to four, viz.—one British for Haiphong, one British for Manila, one Chinese for Tourane and one Japanese for Moji.

CARGO ENTERED.

(During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.)

For Hongkong.....2,837 tons.
 For ports beyond.....9,992
 Total.....12,829

(During previous 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. on Thursday.)

For Hongkong.....12,721 tons.
 For ports beyond.....32,133
 Total.....44,854

Of the cargo entered for Hongkong, only 200 tons came in a British vessel. The heaviest entry was 2,800 tons by a foreign steamer. There were only three entries of freight for ports beyond Hongkong, the heaviest being 7,000 tons in a German vessel.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as under:—

Sinkiang (British) from Shanghai and Amoy with 200 tons of general cargo and mail.

Etha Rickmers (German) from Hamburg and Manila with 37 tons of dynamite and explosives, mail and 7,000 tons of general cargo for ports beyond.

Kojun Maru (Japanese) from Dairen and Chioo with 1,200 tons of coal.

Osaka Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji, with 251 tons of empty glass bottles and cotton goods, mail and 1,492 tons of general cargo for ports beyond.

President Lincoln (American) from Manila with 127 tons of hemp, rope and general cargo, mail and 1,500 tons for ports beyond.

Tak Hing (Chinese) from Nam Tau with 15 tons of general cargo and eight piculs of fish.

Sui Yik (Chinese) from Sha U Chung with 6 tons of general cargo.

Among the later arrivals yesterday, too late for inclusion in the above returns, was the *Tottori Maru* (Japanese) from Straits with general cargo and mail.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

The following vessels are in dock:—
 Kowloon Dock:—*Passant*.
 Takao Dock:—*Kishan*, *Anking*, *Seang Bee*.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 5th to 11th, 1926.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	HIGHER WATER.		LOWER WATER.	
		H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
Satur.	5	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		5 38	5 0	11 44	8 4
Sun.	6	5 38	5 3	0 54	1 7
		6 44	5 4	0 46	2 0
Mon.	7	7 19	5 8	1 21	2 3
		7 54	4 9	1 43	2 0
Tues.	8	7 49	4 8	2 28	1 3
		8 56	4 8	1 52	2 3
Wed.	9	8 18	6 7	3 17	0 9
		9 55	4 5	2 22	3 7
Thur.	10	10 50	4 3	3 59	0 6
		9 17	7 2	2 51	2 9
Fri.	11	11 39	4 1	4 40	0 5

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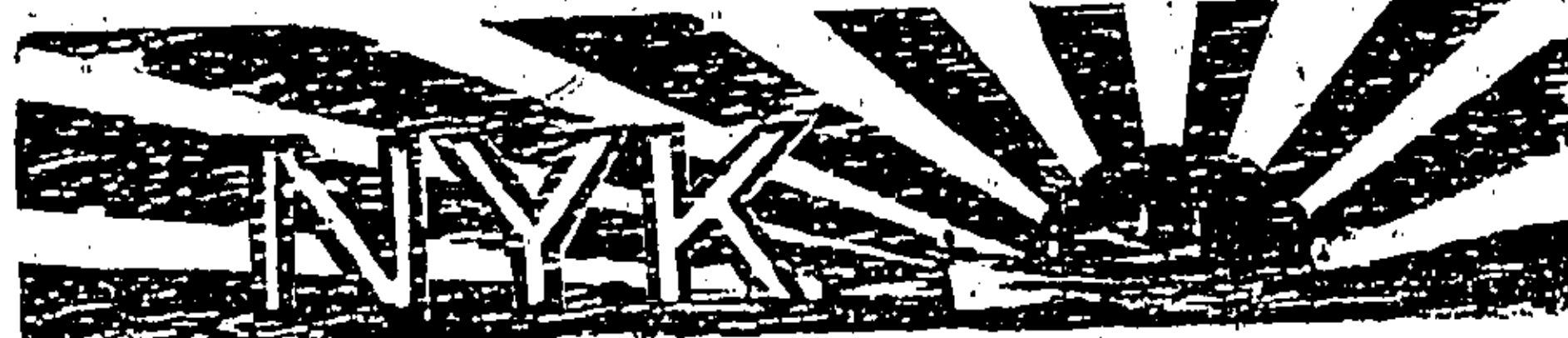
Steamers.	H'kong. Leave.	Shanghai. Leave.	Kobe. Leave.	Yokohama. Leave.	Vancouver. Arrive.
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	June 11	June 14	June 18	June 19	June 30
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 24	June 27	June 30	July 3	July 13
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 7	July 12	July 14	July 17	July 28
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 25	July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 19	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 8	Sept. 11	Sept. 20
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	Sept. 29	Oct. 1	Oct. 4	Oct. 7	Oct. 16
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 12	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
June 16	June 19	Express Asia	June 19
June 30	July 3	Express Canada	July 3

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 * SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th June, at Noon
 * SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July, at Noon
 * Omita Honolulu. * Calls Los Angeles.

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

BAKUO MARU ... Saturday, 17th July, at Noon
 MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.
 KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 5th June
 KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 19th June
 ATSUMI MARU ... Saturday, 3rd July
 KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 17th July

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAO MARU ... Tuesday, 8th June
 TOYAMA MARU ... Sunday, 20th June

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 7th July
 COMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
 SADO MARU ... Thursday, 10th June
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Raigoon.
 PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 20th June

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th June
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOTTORI MARU ... Saturday, 5th June
 HAKONE MARU ... Monday, 14th June
 HAKATA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th June

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

For further information, apply to—
 Telephone Central Nos. 393, 394 & 3422.



SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at H'kong, and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
D'ARTAGNAN ... A	—	—	8th June, 1926.
ANGKOR ... B	—	—	22nd June, "
PORTHOS ... A	7th May, 1926	8th June, 1926	6th July, "
ANDRE LEBON ... A	21st May, "	22nd June, "	20th July, "
PAUL LEBON ... A	4th June, "	23rd July, "	3rd Aug., "
GENERAL METZINGER B	13th June, "	30th July, "	17th Aug., "
FONTAINEBLEAU ...	2nd July, "	3rd Aug., "	31st Aug., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES (Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
 A Class 1st Class ... £ 99. 0d. Od.
 B Class 1st Class ... £ 85. 0s. Od.
 C Class 1st Class ... £ 70. 0d. Od.
 Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.
 Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
 as "YALOU" from DUNKIRK LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st June.
 Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—
 MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
 Telephone: Central 740. & QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

HAIPHONG	via SHANGHAI	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday, 8th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	via SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 9th June, at Noon.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	via SHANGHAI	"CHEONGSHING"	Thursday, 10th June, at Noon.
OSAKA	via SHANGHAI	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 10th June, at 3 p.m.
MOJI & KOBE	via SHANGHAI	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 12th June, at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	via SHANGHAI	"KESANG"	Sunday, 13th June, at 9 a.m.
SANDAKAN	via SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 15th June, at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	via SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday, 16th June, at Noon.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	via SHANGHAI	"YUNESANG"	Friday, 18th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALOUTTA	via SHANGHAI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 19th June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	via SHANGHAI	"CHIPSING"	Wednesday, 23rd June, at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	via SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday, 23rd June, at Noon.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	via SHANGHAI	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 26th June, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.	HOMEWARDS.
Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENARVOIRSHIRE"	19th June.
"GLENARVOIRSHIRE"	19th "
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	11th July.
"GLENIFFER"	2nd "
"GLENOGLE"	5th Aug.

Movements are subject to change without notice.
 For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.
 Telephone: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23; and Central 3696.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE

Operated for UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
 ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... June 9th
 "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... June 21st

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... June 18th
 "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" ... June 25th

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overseas Ports; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
 Copies of this paper are on file in our Offices SEATTLE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK.
 For Passage and Freight Booking apply to
 ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE, Managing Operators for
 UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
 HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING.

Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 795

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

GOTHENBURG.

Regular Freight Service for:

BARCELONA, VALENCIA, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and Other.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORT.

M.S. "FORMOSA" ... will leave on or about 21st June.

Subject to change without Notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it; nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, gonorrhoea and Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING PAIN.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES,

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 18th June.
S.S. "COLORADO" ... Via Suez Canal ... From Hongkong 2nd July.**BOSTON & NEW YORK****AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

(Andrew Wain & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong
M.V. "CEDARBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... End June.**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT****"ELLERMAN" LINE**

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... For Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Havre ...
From Hongkong, 23rd June.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £33. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £30. 2nd Class £25.**MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA****ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE**

STEAMERS From Hongkong July/August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown

Through Bills of Lading issued to Batavia, Quilmes, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Ohinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderia Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to:-

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

PRINCE LINE**IMPROVED SERVICE**BY
FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO

**BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA**

M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 5th June

M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... " " 30th June

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... " " 3rd August

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to:-

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprice.

King's Building.

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**HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE****of the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.**

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and

Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**S.S. "GEMMA" ... 28th June
S.S. "ZOSMA" ... 28th June**SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:**S.S. "ALDERBARAN" ... 12th June
S.S. "OLD BREK" ... 10th JulyAll Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to:-**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**

Telephone Central No 1574

Agents, York Building.

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**P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

**MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEBANTINE PORTS,
EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"MIRZAPUR"	6,715	5th June, Noon	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,233	7th June, Noon	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	5,114	12th June, Noon	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st June	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,992	26th June	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	5,318	3th July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARMA"	5,123	10th July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"PADNA"	5,907	15th July	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	5,285	22nd July	Singapore, Penang, Colombo and Bombay.
"RANPURA"	16,585	24th July	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	7th Aug.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MACDONIA"	11,089	21st Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MORLA"	10,918	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,992	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMA"	5,123	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACDONIA"	11,089	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKADA"	6,949	11th June	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	7,784	6th July	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	12th July	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	19th July	do.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	22nd July	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Aug.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,900	29th June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th July	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"TANDA"	6,956	27th August	and Melbourne.

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KARMA"	9,089	11th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	7,784	15th June	Moji and Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,006	22nd June	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	5,285	25th June	Shanghai, Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	28th June	Kobe and Yokohama.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	1st July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th July	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	8th July	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,097	9th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th July	Shanghai and Kobe.
"MACDONIA"	11,089	22nd July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,900	3rd Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	19th Aug.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,900	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MORLA"	10,918	18th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australia Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:-

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAICHING ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Tuesday, 8th June, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAI-NING," "HAIHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMICHO"	On 4th June, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th June, 6 p.m.
AMOY, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"RINGYUAN"	On 5th June, 6 p.m.
BALIK PAPAN & TILATJAP	"TAIKOOOWANYI"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 5th June, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NEWCHWANG"	On 10th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 12th June, 6 a.m.
BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 12th June, 6 a.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 12th June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th June, 6 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE" & "TAPING"**

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY-19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DATE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	14th June	19th June, Noon
TAPING	13th July	17th July
CHANGTE	10th August	14th August
TAPING	11th September	16th September

For Freight and Passage Apply to:- **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

Agents. [5]

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH.**

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "DACRE CASTLE" ... Sailing on or about 19th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND

DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong.

Sails about 5th June.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... From Hongkong.

Sails about 30th June.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMBINGA" ... Sails from Calcutta about 2nd July via

Rangoon and Colombo.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., LTD. CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF SALISBURY"	... Via Suez Canal	18th June.
S.S. "COLORADO"	... Via Suez Canal	2nd July.
S.S. "LAURENCE"	... Via Suez Canal	18th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.**HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**

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